



THE UNION PACIFIC
COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

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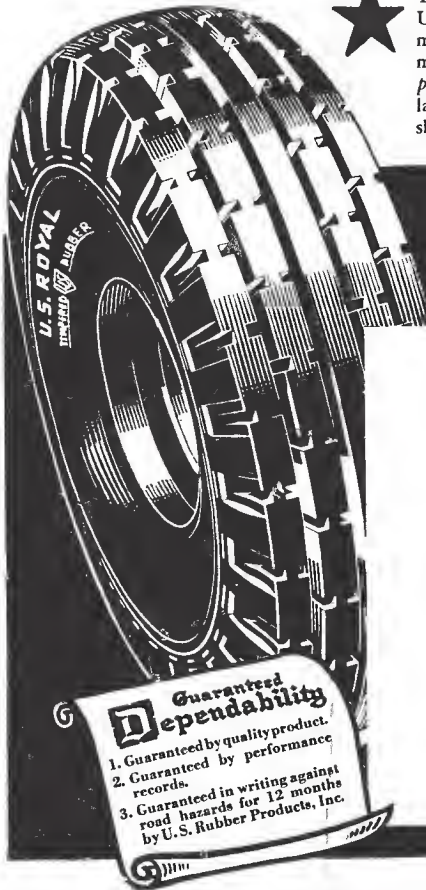
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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 13

MAY, 1936

NUMBER 5

One Week In Palestine

By REV. ALBIN GNIDOVEC

Part Two

"A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho." I wanted to see Jericho, way down to Jericho, the Jordan River, the Dead Sea. So three of us hired a car and started one afternoon to Jericho, 24 miles east. Down, down we went—remember that Jerusalem is 2,300 feet above sea level, while the Jordan Valley is 1,300 below the sea. On the twisting, turning and dropping road we were witnesses to a little accident. Men working on the road had a truck to haul rocks—a car pass-



On road to Jericho.

ing the truck got caught between the side of the road and the truck. All the workers there except one was trying to help. The one who went away was a Mohammedan. It came the time for his prayers. About fifty feet away from the crowd—I was watching him closely—he washed his face, hands and feet, put his rifle aside, spread out his prayer rug, knelt on it and began his prayers. It pleased me so much that I went a little closer with my camera to take his picture. Before I could do this, the guide was at my side saying: "What are you doing, Father?" to which I replied, "I would like a picture of this Mussulman." He pulled me away and, of course, I inquired as to the trouble, his explanation being that the praying

Mohammedan would consider my action as a disturbance of his prayer and he would be very angry. They are very particular about such things—the guide further remarking, "I would not be surprised if he would take his rifle to shoot." So I refrained from taking the picture, much to my regret. I wanted it to show to so many of our people, Christians, that a Mohammedan is not ashamed to pray even publicly when the time for prayer arrives, while they, Christians, do not pray because they are ashamed. A pagan would be a model to them!

We were not exactly afraid of falling among robbers—even though the country surroundings with their acute corners and overhanging cliffs were most suitable for such—but we were certainly most anxious to see the inn in which the biblical man falling among robbers was taken care of. Before reaching the inn we made a stop and walked a few hundred feet from the road over a little hill. The guide pointed to a valley on the other side and we were astonished to notice on the wall-like side a big building resembling a clinging nest, being informed it was an Orthodox monastery.

The country was very picturesque, innumerable flowers covering the hills like a beautiful carpet. It really is a big mistake to visit the Holy Land during the dry season (June to December).

The evangelical inn is a Turkish khan. The foundations and the ancient rock cisterns prove that an inn has been on this site from Roman times—possibly even earlier. A family was there to take care of the place, two of their children being accustomed to dealing with strangers, offering oranges, mosaic stones from a floor in the back yard, etc., proving that centuries ago a church stood on the site. The children certainly expected to be offered bakshish in return.

The winding road from Jerusalem to Jericho is a fairly good auto-road, oiled practically all through. It did not take us long to come from the inn to Jericho, a little town of about 1,500 population, with a very pleasant climate during the win-

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ter months and much frequented by rich Jews as a winter resort. It has numerous orange and lemon groves, the Jericho oranges being considered as the very best. To prove this, our guide took us to the residence of an Orthodox Bishop who owns an orange grove. He was very kind and offered oranges from his place. We visited the well-known spring called the fountain of Elisha (Elias). The prophet changed the bitterness of its water by throwing into it a handful of salt, according to the Bible story. It was a difficult proposition to persuade one of the Arabs to have his picture taken in our group but we finally succeeded.



Jericho. At the Fountain of Elisha.

The Jordan River, just a few miles east of Jericho, was a great disappointment to me. I expected to see a clear stream of green water flowing down toward the Dead Sea. But how different in reality—the waters are dirty, brown, muddy. I threw away two bottles which I faithfully carried with me from Madeira Island to the Jordan with the intention to bring the Jordan water with me to America. My impression was that the waters were so muddy only after the rainy season, but the guide told me that the Jordan water is always so. If some one wishes to get the Jordan water clear, it must first be distilled.

From here we returned to Jericho and further down to the Dead Sea, about ten miles from Jericho. The sea is not so dead as one would judge by its name. But after tasting the water a person easily understands why nothing can live in it. The water is blue and clear. The sea is about 45 miles long and 10 miles wide—no outlet; the evaporation being the only means of taking care of the waters brought in, about 1,500 gallons daily. There is a hotel and restaurant on the northeastern end of the sea. A person may hire there a motor boat and have a ride on the Dead Sea. Some years ago a factory was built on the clayflats to the north of the sea to procure potash and magnesium bromide out of the waters—these found in great quantities therein.

On the way back to Jerusalem, we stopped in Bethany, just a few miles away from Jerusalem on the Jericho-Jerusalem road. Here we were shown

the traditional grave of Lazarus, whom Jesus awoke from the dead after he was four days in the grave. A flight of 24 steps led us down in a cave to where the tomb of Lazarus was located. A man (he earns his living thusly) delivered to each of us for a little money, of course, a candle to provide the necessary light. I fortunately had my flashlight with me on my journey and it came in very handy in several instances, as on this occasion.

Bethlehem, the place of the birth of Jesus, is the goal of every visitor to the Holy Land. It is not difficult to reach there from Jerusalem—just five miles away—south. Buses run on this fine auto road every 15 minutes from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., so one may readily understand that it is more than easy to make this trip. So I set aside one afternoon to visit Bethlehem, with its Basilica of the Nativity, and to remain there overnight in order to say Mass in the cave of the birth of our Lord.

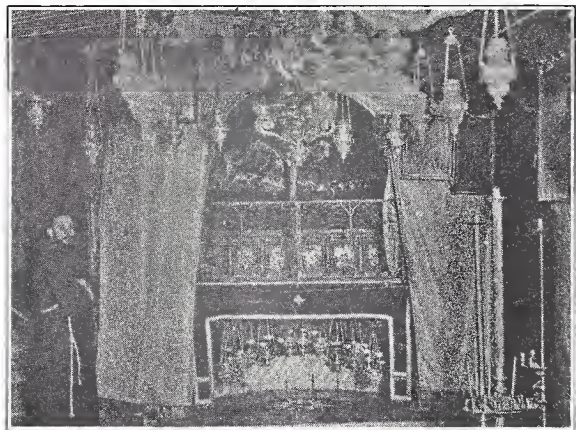
At the entrance to Bethlehem on the right side is Rachel's Tomb, a Jewish property, but equally revered by Jews, Christians and Moslems. Bethlehem (now a town of about 7,000 inhabitants) is situated on two hills sloping down in a succession of vine and olive clad terraces to the deep valleys which surround it on each side, except to the northwest. The eastern elevation bears the Basilica of the Nativity with three convents—Latin, Greek and Armenian.



View of Bethlehem and Church of Nativity.

The church is the oldest of Christendom—it was built by Queen Helena and restored by Justinian in 531. It has remained practically unchanged to the present day. It is 100 feet long and 79 feet wide, divided into five aisles by four rows of monolith columns 20 feet high. The Grotto of the Nativity is situated just under the main altar. Two flights of stairs, one with 16, the other with 13 steps, lead down to the holy grotto. This crypt, gloomy in itself, is lighted by 53 oil lamps, of which 19 belong to the Latins. The shape is almost rectangular—42 x 12 feet. The

ground and walls are covered in with fine slabs of white marble. The place where, according to a most ancient tradition, the Blessed Virgin gave birth to the Son of God, is marked with a shining vermillion star fixed in the floor, surrounded by the words, *HIC DE VIRGINE MARIA, JESUS CHRISTUS NATUS EST*. Round the star burn day and night fifteen lamps, of which four belong to the Latins, five to the Armenians and six to the Greeks.



Bethlehem. The Grotto of Nativity.

This star was stolen (disappeared) in 1847. After five years of negotiations the star was replaced. From here—just four feet away—we descend three steps to the oratory of the manger. Here the Holy Mother laid her child upon straw—here, also, the shepherds adored the new-born Messiah. Here, too, is fixed an altar, where I said the Mass the next morning. I had the feeling as though it was a real Christmas night!

There are some more subterranean chapels connected with hallways—one dedicated to St. Joseph, one to the Holy Innocents, and among others also, one dedicated to St. Jerome, where he translated the Bible and where he also died in 420. From here we went up a flight of stairs in the Latin parish church of St. Catherine. Nearby are the Convent and Casa Nova of the Franciscan Fathers.

Here in Casa Nova, I stayed over night. Before retiring we went up on the flat roof—everyone of us admired the beautiful blue sky with bright twinkling stars. All were of the same opinion that we had not seen such a marvelous sky. I could understand easily what a wonderful night it must have been when the Redeemer was born and the angels were singing: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will!"

A very kind Franciscan brother, an American from Texas, showed us all around and explained the church of the Nativity with its grottoes. When I found out that his name was Brother Lisko, I inquired if he was a Slovak and if he knew the Slovak language. He could understand a little, but was unable to converse. I went further with my inquiry:

"Had he any relatives in Rock Springs, Wyoming?" "No, I have no relatives", was his reply, "but I know someone in Rock Springs by correspondence." When he told me the name, it happened that I knew the person and, accordingly, was made the bearer of some souvenirs from Brother Lisko of Bethlehem.

The condition of the structure of the Basilica of the Nativity is also very miserable, similar to that of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, with the same reason as previously mentioned in regard to the latter.

Four full days I spent in Jerusalem and vicinity and I could make very good use of four additional days, but it was necessary to go to the northern part of Palestine. I took a bus from Jerusalem to Nazareth (a distance of about 75 miles) three buses operating on this road daily in each direction. The country north of Jerusalem, with a fine oiled road, is very picturesque. One of the very interesting towns on this stretch is Nablus, the old biblical Shechem with the famous Jacob's well, where Christ, sat down to converse with the Samaritan women, as related in the Gospel of St. John. In Samaria, the country north of Nablus, is a village Sebastian, where, according to very old tradition, the Forerunner of Christ was buried. On that spot is a well preserved church of the Crusaders' times, dedicated



General view of Nazareth.

to St. John the Baptist, now used as a mosque. Further north of here we came to the very fertile plain of Dothan, where Joseph (the son of Jacob) was thrown by his brothers into a well and later sold to Ismaelites. Just before we arrived in Nazareth of Galilee, we noticed a large carefully cultivated valley with many Jewish colonies and settlements and it proved to be an ancient battlefield, Plain of Jezreel. Right straight ahead of us we noticed a hill with numerous buildings. It is Nazareth. On the right, we saw a very distinctive mountain which aroused our attention—was informed it was Mount Tabor, known especially as the moun-

tain where the Transfiguration of our Lord took place in presence of three of his Apostles.

After a ride of almost four hours, including stops, it was very pleasing to all to know we had reached Nazareth, the goal of our trip. As soon as I left the bus, an Arab boy was very anxious to get associated with me. Even though he was only 14 years of age, he spoke English quite well, in addition to his native Arabic, also French and Jewish. I asked where he learned all these languages, "Here in the Father's School," he replied. Later on, I ascertained that the Franciscan Fathers have a boys' school, where different languages are taught. The boy became my guide. He took me to Casa Nova of the Franciscan Fathers where I lodged for two days.

Nazareth is not mentioned in the Bible of the Old Testament, and all its celebrity is derived from the fact that the Incarnation of the Son of God took place here, and that it was the home town of our Lord for about thirty years.

Over the traditional home of the Blessed Virgin Mary and where the Annunciation took place, a church had already been built in the 4th century. It had been destroyed many times and rebuilt throughout the centuries. The present Church of the Annunciation, in charge of the Franciscan Fathers, dates from 1730. Right under the high altar is the grotto which a person may reach by way of a large staircase of 15 steps in white marble, the crypt is the traditional home of Mary. The grotto is divided into two compartments with an altar in each. Above one, an excellent picture of the Annunciation marks the place where the Archangel Gabriel has spoken the words: "Hail, full of grace . . ." etc. Under the table of the other altar are engraved the words: *VERBUM CARO HIC FACTUM EST*. It was here that the work of the Redemption was begun by the Incarnation of the Word, the Son of God. Here, again, I was privileged to say the Mass on this altar of the Annunciation.

Northeast, just adjoining the Church of Annunciation, is the Church of St. Joseph, built on the historical site of the workshop of St. Joseph. I managed to say the Mass here also, the following day. The traditional site of the old Synagogue is now occupied by a chapel about four hundred years old, the property of Greek Catholics. On the top of the mountain upon which hillside Nazareth is situated, the French Saliesian Fathers have an orphanage for teaching farm work to boys. In addition to other interesting items, I mention only the Fountain of Mary. It is a public fountain, just four minutes' walk from the house of St. Joseph, and, according to history, the only well in Nazareth, therefore Mary and her divine Son used to draw water from it.

From Nazareth, I made a special trip to the country around the Sea of Galilee, which was a rich working field of Christ. On this trip I passed Cana of Galilee, where Jesus performed the first of His

miracles when He changed water into wine at a wedding celebration. It is situated about eight miles east of Nazareth. Along the road our attention was called to different places of interest mentioned in the Bible history, amongst them (near the Sea of Galilee) the beautiful plain where in 1189 the Crusaders were disastrously defeated by the army of Saladin.

The largest town on the Sea of Galilee is Tiberias, which lies 681 feet below sea level and has no interesting biblical remains. Here I had a ride on the sea in a rowboat, which brought back to memo-



On the Sea of Galilee.

ry many trips made on this water by our Lord and His Apostles. Surrounding the Sea of Galilee the country is very beautiful and fertile. While on the way around the sea towards Capernaum, we hit Mejdal, the old Magdala, home of Mary Magdalene, and many other places, among them Bethsaida (the native place of Sts. Peter and Andrew) of which nothing is now left. On the left is the Mount of the Beatitudes, where Christ preached His famous sermon. Nearby is a splendid mosaic floor showing a basket of bread and some fishes to commemorate the miracle of the Multiplication of Loaves and Fishes, all going to show that upon this site in the early centuries stood a Christian church.

Capernaum near the northern end of the lake is in ruins—it seems that a curse accompanied the fate of the town where Jesus had, we may say, His headquarters of the Messianic work, where He preached so often and manifested His Divine mission by many miracles, so that it was called His town. Nevertheless the people were hostile toward Him, and rejected Him and His doctrine. On account of this attitude of the inhabitants toward the Messiah Jesus said of them: "And thou Capernaum, shalt thou be exalted up to heaven, thou shalt go down even unto hell. For if in Sodom had been wrought the miracles that have been wrought in thee, perhaps it had remained unto this day. But I say unto you, that it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom in the day of judgment than for thee." The Franciscan Fathers acquired the ruins and led in the excavations of them. An ancient

Synagogue of splendid material was unearthed, and it is believed to be the one in which our Lord preached. It has been partly reconstructed by the Franciscans, who own a building here, the only one in the place of the old Capernaum.

My sojourn in the Holy Land proper was coming to an end. I wanted to see Damascus yet, also Baalbek with its greatest and largest ruins in the world, and be able to catch my boat at Beirut on time. I took a bus in Nazareth for Damascus. On the border line between Palestine (under English Mandate) and Syria (under French Mandate) the customary inspection of passports and examination of baggage took place without any disturbance. We continued on the road through desert country, which route was taken also by St. Paul (Saul then) who went to Damascus to persecute Christians, but was converted there to the Christian faith. After we were delayed for one hour on account of motor trouble we came safely to Damascus, a very characteristic oriental city. After the Mass next morning, said in the Chapel of the Conversion of St. Paul, we hired a car to take us over the Lebanon Mountains to Beirut. On the way through very rich plains



Baalbek, Syria. Six standing original columns 72 feet high.

under the Lebanon, we made a side trip to Baalbek. What a sight! A person couldn't imagine! Great, famous, magnificent ruins, the chief ones being of the temple of the Sun. Some of the blocks used in their construction are 60x12 feet solid pieces—its 54 columns, of which six are still standing in their original places, were 72 feet high and 22 feet in circumference. The work of destruction was completed by an earthquake in 1759. To what a shame did these pagans put us, Christians! They put up such enormous and magnificent buildings in honor of their false gods! And what do we in honor of the true God?

The road over the Lebanon Mountains is equal to any of our auto roads over mountain passes—good, very good. On hairpin-like windings, we were approaching the top of the mountain in such dense fog that we could not see two feet ahead of us, and this lasted for about eight miles. We were asking the driver who understood a little English if he could see the road. His reply was not very encouraging for us: "I do not see it, but I know it!" How freely we started to breathe when the visibility cleared up. From snow-covered country over the mountains we came in about one hour's ride to a tropical region, with glamorous flowers and plants. It is Beirut, a port on the Mediterranean Sea, where we boarded our boat next day, and joined others of our passengers who did not take the extensive mainland trip.

How glad I am that I took this trip. I know now many, many an incident of which I have read about and studied about, etc., which comes to me now in an entirely different light after I have seen the countries. I just wish for an opportunity to make the same trip again.

A fat woman elbowed her way through the crowd, jabbing first one person and then another. Finally she gave one man an unusually hard thump, and asked: "I say does it make any difference which car I take to Greenwood Cemetery?"

"Not to me, madam," was the reply.

The professor of economics had been talking steadily for more than an hour, and his class was becoming a trifle restless.

"Take any article, for instance," he droned on. "When it is bought it goes to the buyer—"

"What about coal?" interposed a weary voice.

The professor gazed over his glasses at the interrupter.

"Well," he snapped, "what about it?"

"When coal's bought, doesn't it go to the cellar?" asked the youthful student.

"The man who gives in when he is wrong," said the orator, "is a wise man, but the man who gives in when he is right is ———."

"Married," interrupted a weak voice in the audience.

» » » Run of the Mine « « «

The Parade Moves On

THE Townsend "Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd.", the dream child of Dr. Francis Everett Townsend, is drifting towards its end. Some 20,000,000 people are said to have seized on it as the way toward old age financial salvation, attending meetings, paying dues, buying pamphlets and subscribing for the "Townsend National Weekly," which is said to have attained a circulation of 250,000.

Doubts as to the possibility of raising twenty-five billion dollars (a sum of astronomical proportions) annually, through a two per cent sales tax, began to take form when Dr. Townsend expressed the opinion that the mathematics of the problem, while beyond his ken, did not matter. That each of the 10,000,000 pensioners over sixty would be compelled to spend their \$200 pension monthly as received, seemed to the aged philanthropist a sufficient reply to all criticism.

Later Congress, fearing that the Townsend crowd might interfere with certain of their own philanthropies, started an investigation, and while it is not being pushed very avidly, it did bring out the fact that the active associate of Dr. Townsend, Robert Earl Clements, had quarreled with the kindly doctor over the division of the spoils. Certain unkindly disposed critics even intimated lately that the Old Age Pension Plan was just "another racket".

The doctor's interest in the enterprise has been of late on the wane, and as a consequence of the Congressionally inspired revelations, and the complete collapse of a similar but more modest system of old age pensions promoted in the province of Alberta, Canada, thousands upon thousands of old and semi-indigent people are now beginning to suffer the pains of disillusionment and disappointment, another dream gone up in smoke.

The Townsend scheme will pass out of memory in a few months, while yet in but the anticipatory stage. There is, however, on the statutes of the nation, a more far-reaching plan for old age relief, the "Social Security Law". The President, in November last, after the passage of the act by Congress, referred to it as a "supreme achievement". As measured by its taxing characteristics, it certainly stands supreme, providing as it does for the accumulation of a fund of forty-seven billion dollars, or eleven billion dollars more than our present national debt of thirty-six billions, an indebt-

edness now so large as to stagger human comprehension.

This law, if it stands the test of constitutionality, which is doubtful, will fall of its own weight when the burden of the assessments to be made on employer and employee take full effect. While the employers of some 25,000,000 workers, one-half of those gainfully occupied, are now setting aside one per cent of their payrolls, the employees will not begin to pay until 1937, and thereafter when they find that pensions will not be paid until 1942, and then but a small sum while their contributions are to be conserved for higher payments later on, there will be some very pointed questioning.

The general manner in which the pension formula operates may be illustrated by the following schedule showing the pensions available to persons of certain given ages who will earn \$200 a month steadily until age sixty-five.

<i>Age in 1937</i>	<i>Year of Retirement</i>	<i>Monthly Pension at Age 65</i>
60	1942	\$22.50
50	1952	42.50
40	1962	56.25
30	1972	66.25
20	1982	76.25

Perhaps the overwhelming wish of this age is to do things on a big scale and quickly. Because an automobile can make 90, a streamlined passenger train 120, and an airplane 300 miles an hour, economists, philanthropists and legislators feel that problems which involve all the diverging characteristics of human nature can be cured over night, by passing a law necessitating the collection and subsequent expenditure of millions once, billions now. The world has witnessed many crusades, mostly failures. Centuries ago, religious zeal was the motivating power, today lust for the dollar, for a petty office or cheap acclaim, beckons us forward. When we awaken to the fact that "two and two will never make more than four", we will go back to our "pork and hominy" and there, while nursing our disappointment, we will keep at least one ear cocked for the voice of a "bigger and better" siren.

The Working Man As We Find Him

FOR the past few weeks, we have, during our spare hours, looked after the rehabilitation of a hospital building recently purchased by a charitable

church institution. The interior of this building received a complete turnover, numerous carpenters, plumbers, electricians, masons and laborers, engaged in the work. Watching these men perform their several tasks gave us renewed faith in the men who make up the backbone of our country. It was a real joy to talk to them and to watch them at work.

In every instance, the men started their daily task on the minute, no soldiering or lagging shown by a single individual throughout the entire day. To untangle an involved piping and wiring system, establishing new connections and fixtures, seemed a hopeless task to us, but to these men it was as simple as driving a few nails. Then another most conspicuous trait was the universal readiness to change work after it was started, often to meet the belated views of one of our professional staff who had a new idea not previously expressed.

The skill which these men displayed along certain lines rather astonished us. One man, a plasterer, handled the material used in forming an ornamental frieze with the deftness of an artist, his tools a trowel and smoothing board. Skilled union and non-union labor worked alongside of unskilled men, every man a gentleman in the true American sense. As we watched these men work one Saturday afternoon, our minds went back to the stories of the men who built the Old World churches and cathedrals, men who felt that they were serving God as they toiled. Such seemed to be the attitude of these workmen, some of whom built the Cross which surmounts the parapet of the building.

A few trustees' and committeemen's names, with those of the hospital staff, will be placed in the cornerstone record, along with the new Book of Common Prayer, a history of the old and the new hospital, a list of names of the nurses alumnae association, the daily newspapers and certain other things. Perhaps equally fitting would be a list of the names of the workmen who labored so faithfully to make suffering humanity more comfortable.

We would, above all, like to know that the name of "Louie", the man from sunny Italy, to whom fate brought six girls and not a single boy, and whose smile was perpetual and infectious, was in the box, and also the name of the man who said he tried to serve God by working faithfully during the week and by teaching a Sunday school class and attending church every Sunday in the year. After spending a few hours with these men, who rarely spoke unless spoken to, the political ballyhoo which submerges our radios, sounds cheap and fatuous.

Dickens and "The Pickwick Papers"

THIS, the best loved work of Charles Dickens, first came out in pamphlet form, the initial installment published in March, 1836, one hundred years ago. The first three sections were a failure insofar as demand went, but when "Sam Weller" appeared in the fourth section, the public began to take notice, and the success of the author's effort was assured. Dickens received about \$15,000 instead of the \$1,400 he anticipated, and the publishers made a profit of \$70,000 from the sale of the little green paper covered pamphlets.

The series of pamphlets first bore the rather resounding title, "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, Containing a Faithful Record of the Perambulations, Perils, Travels, Adventures, and Sporting Transactions of the Corresponding Members." Pickwick and Sam Weller were fashioned on that famous pair, Quixote and his man, Sancho Panza, immortalized by Cervantes, in his, Don Quixote, written about 1591.

The "Papers" are saturated with romantic characters. After Mr. Pickwick and Sam'l Weller, there pass in review Mr. Tupman, Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Winkle, Mr. Alfred Jingle, and the "Fat Boy", Miss Arabella Allen, Sergeant Buzfuz, and others equally delectable. Nowhere outside of the work of William Shakespeare are so many examples of exaggerated types to be found. Dickens laughed and cried over his own characters as he wrote about them, and in the hundred years that have passed since they appeared, millions have followed his example. Read the "Papers" again, they are as epic as the Iliad.

"The Power to Tax is the Power to Destroy"

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL is credited with making the above statement many years ago. There are many in this day who are thinking along the same line.

For example, two items of common usage are today being taxed heavily, though perhaps painlessly. For each dollar paid by the users of gasoline for that product, thirty cents goes for taxation purposes. There is also the now well-nigh universally used cigarette. Two packages of cigarettes, costing twenty-five cents, carry twelve cents in Federal tax stamps. Where state taxes are levied, the proportion of tax to total cost is higher. Sales taxes on both necessities and luxuries are now almost nationwide.

The last item earmarked for new taxation is that of corporate surplus. The government has decided that a surplus held by a corporation to tide

over a lean period or for extension or improvement purposes, constitutes an offense. A surplus held by a corporation is a blood relation to a savings account held by an individual, to make use of in case of sickness, loss of employment, or other misfortune.

Corporate surplus is usually invested in government or other securities. The wholesale marketing of surplus fund securities might impair values alarmingly. Our insurance companies maintain large surplus accounts to protect their policyholders.

During the period 1930 to 1934, American business not only spent its income of \$214,000,000,000, but it dipped into its surplus and expended \$27,000,000,000 to fight the depression and keep the country going. Even though the nation but limped along, the condition would have been worse but for the surplus which was available for expenditure.

Those who express the opinion that a heavy tax on surplus funds would force the payment of same to stockholders, are concerned only with the additional taxes that would be so made available. The cold facts are that it is payrolls which the nation wants more than regulation of industry by bureaus, commissions and committees, the majority of which are manned by men who, having failed to make a go of business or a profession, have made themselves believe that they can make a success of managing business by issuing orders from a mahogany desk atmosphere in Washington.

More and More Saloons

THE Rock Springs press recites that the city is entitled to 18 saloon licenses under the state law, which provides for license allotment on the basis of population. Two additional requests, making a total of 26, were recently applied for, the city council required to secure the approval of the state liquor commission before further grants can be made.

As a matter of fact, each of the saloon licenses granted in excess of 18 must have been secured by petitions made by the city council. This leads to the question, why does Rock Springs need so many liquor dispensaries? Those who made a study of the liquor business in the days preceding the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment know that it was the abuse that grew out of the retailing of liquor which led to prohibition. We also know that when the repeal of the Amendment was being urged, the people were promised a reformed method of retail distribution. The dive and the groggery were to be kept out, and only a few first-class, lawfully conducted places were to be licensed.

We use very little intoxicating liquor, and we

have never been able to see any merit in the open saloon, an institution which has contributed nothing whatever of a constructive character to society. On the other hand, thousands of youths, boys and girls, have been debauched, their usefulness impaired by the saloon, and, may we add, the drug store now retailing hard liquors. The open saloon door, the pint flask, and the automobile, are too frequently related. We still think that a total of 18 licenses in Rock Springs, one to each 100 families, should be enough. Too much competition makes for competitive sales methods in the liquor business, which leads to disaster.

The Girl Scout Conference of May 11-13 to Be Held at Rock Springs

THE most eventful affair in the life of the Girl Scouts of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Montana, is that set for May 11, 12 and 13, at Rock Springs, Wyoming, when the National President, Mrs. Herbert Hoover; two National Board Members, and many other National and Regional officials of the organization will attend a three-day conference.

Over 500 delegates are expected and among them will be three members of the national board, Mrs. Paul Shoup of Los Altos, Calif., Mrs. P. C. Nicolaysen of Casper, and Mrs. Henry Plumbhof of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Mary Littlefield, who

represents the national girl scout organization in this region, has, with the help of the Rock Springs Council, arranged a program based on local history to teach a nationally important lesson.



Mrs. Herbert Hoover

While Mrs. Hoover's main talk will discuss the theory of girl scouting as an aid to better citizenship, the various events scheduled will show the practice behind the theory. Rock Springs being a mining town, has long acted as a magnet for foreign workers. Forty-two nationalities are represented among the girl scouts. The conference will open with a colorful ceremony, at which the girls, dressed in their ancestral costumes, will make an American flag, telling what it means to the people of their race.

Music being the art that lingers most easily in an

alien's memory, five minutes of folks songs will enliven each business session of the conference. They will be sung by foreign workers of Rock Springs in native dress. The liveliest contribution will undoubtedly be that of the Scotch, who dressed in tartans, will dance the Highland Fling to the accompaniment of a Kiltie band of bagpipers.

The members of the Girl Scout regional committee which is directing the Rock Springs conference include Mrs. LeGrand Young, Weiser, Idaho, chairman; Mrs. Hubert Webster, vice chairman; Mrs. Morgan H. Wright, Butte, Mont., secretary; Mrs. Walter Jensen, Great Falls, Mont.; Mrs. Harry Irwin, Ogden, Utah; Mrs. Alvin H. Means, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Ralph Roberts, Pocatello, Idaho; Mrs. Louise Blake, Edgerton, Wyo.; Mrs. W. H. Johnston, Billings, Mont.; and Mrs. Plumhof and Mrs. Nicolaysen.

Mrs. Mary Littlefield, regional adviser, will arrange the program, which will be based on Wyoming history. Miss Oleda Schrottky, Girl Scout national staff member, will discuss dramatics as one of the major projects of the organization.

Among those to attend and who are assisting with arrangements are Mrs. Harry Irwin, Ogden, and Mrs. Alvin H. Means, Salt Lake City.

The Conference, while held in Wyoming, will include Scouts and Scout officials from our three sister adjoining states; in substance, it will be a Rocky Mountain Regional affair.

To the Girl Scouts, the National President, Mrs. Hoover, will be the center of attention, and the Scouts will in years to come count it as a rare priv-

ilege to have met and known this traveled, cultured, and gracious woman who served her time as the First Lady in America, the wife of the President of the United States.

Mrs. Hoover's life has admirably fitted her for the responsible relation which she now holds to the thousands of young girls, who in a few years will be a vital and important part of America's womanhood. Mrs. Hoover, like her husband, was born in Iowa, a state noted for its agricultural wealth rather than opportunity for adventure, but one day Mrs. Hoover's family moved to California, and while Lou Henry (for that was her name) was in her senior year in high school at Monterey, Dr. Branner of Stanford University gave a series of extension lectures in Miss Henry's city. After listening to Dr. Branner, the school girl decided that Stanford and a college degree was an essential requisite, and there she met the man who became a great engineer, next the world's greatest humanitarian, and later President of the United States. Young Hoover received his diploma in mining engineering before he was twenty-one. Leaving college, the young man did a little engineering work and then, as he once said, "because I had to eat," he pounded a drill, shoveled ore, and pushed a tub for eight hours, day and night shift.

The days passed and then came the offer of a job in Australia which the youngster seized upon. With that task complete, Old China beckoned, and young Hoover not only accepted the newer, stranger, and wider field, but that very evening, as Will Irwin, his old schoolmate, said, "He sent a long



Troop 2 Girl Scouts—Miss Mayme Brabzon, Captain, July, 1934.

Left to the rights Mary Capen, Mary McQuilan, Margaret Hodge, Fannie Petrie, Kathryn Anderson, Mary Fondran, Clarice Capen, Julia Roncaglio, Fanny Anselmi, Ruth McDonald, Alma Petrie, Irma Dona, Alice O'Donnell, Martha Anderson, Mary O'Donnell.



Group of Girl Scouts, Rock Springs, receiving instruction in First Aid from Engineer Marshall, U. S. Bureau of Mines, preparatory to leaving for the Girl Scout Camp at New Fork Lake, July, 1924.

cablegram to Monterey, California," receiving an affirmative answer a few hours later. The young engineer sailed for California on the first available ship. A few days in California with the great task in China calling, and though Mr. Hoover was of the Quaker faith, his bride-to-be an Episcopalian, they chose an old friend of Miss Henry's, Father Ramon Mestres, a mission priest of the Roman Catholic Church, to marry them. That day they sailed for China.

Mr. Hoover, back in China, established a base at Peking, traveling into Manchuria, Mongolia, Chihli, Shantung, and Shansi provinces. Mrs. Hoover accompanied her husband on many of these trips while he searched for lead, iron, copper, and coal. Coal, the greatest deposit in the world, he found, but to this day no metallic minerals of consequence have been discovered in China. When winter came and the roads became impassable, the Hoovers settled in Tientsin where Mr. Hoover wrote his reports of work done. Then from a clear sky came the Boxer rebellion, and within a few days the rebels assassinated the German Minister at Peking, and drove the foreigners into the legation compounds. While this incipient uprising was annoying, no great fear was felt until one day the Chinese regular army went Boxer.

With the few foreigners, men, women and children, barricaded in houses which were hastily made bullet-proof, the fight went on with a handful of

legation guards of mixed nationalities on the defense side, sixty thousand fanatical revolutionists on the other. Mrs. Hoover, who had learned first aid from the local European doctors, swung immediately into action, helping to care for the wounded, numbering as many as two hundred daily. We are confident that when this gracious lady sees the Hanna First Aid Team in action, her mind will go back to the old days in far away Tientsin, and we can easily imagine the joy she would then have experienced if all our Girl Scout First Aid teams were in Tientsin and subject to call in that exciting summer of 1900.

We have reproduced two pictures, taken twelve years ago, which will recall the real beginning of the Girl Scout movement in Southern Wyoming, when First Aid training was begun and the first camp on New Fork Lake was established. From this start, the movement has grown to the proportions that will be evidenced on May 11 to 13. Who will now say the effort was not worth while?

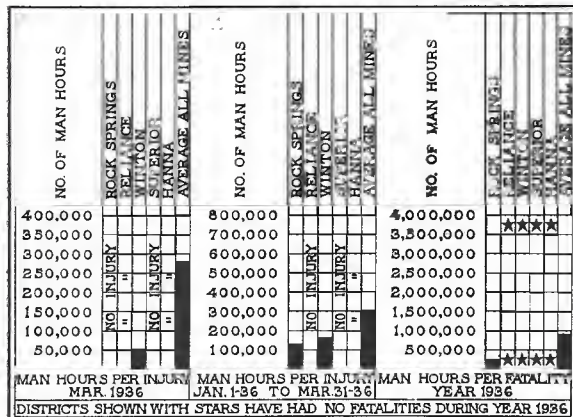
A tourist returning to the country after a trip abroad was asked the usual question by the customs official: "Have you nothing to declare, madam?"

"No," she replied sweetly, "nothing."

"Then, madam," said the official, "am I to understand that the fur tail hanging down below your coat is your own?"

» » » Make It Safe « « «

March Accident Graph



MARCH's accident graph shows one district with an accident, that one occurring at Winton No. 3 Mine to a scraper employe. All other mines had a clean slate for the month, and several of the mines, Reliance, Superior "B", "C" and "E" and Hanna, working for three months without a lost-time accident. This is a very good showing for the first quarter of the year and we hope that the good record will continue.

The Union Pacific Coal Company's safety record depends upon how well and safely each individual does his own particular job. If each workman will do his own particular job in a workmanlike manner, and safely, each Unit Foreman strive to have his section "clear of accidents" for the calendar year, and each Mine Foreman properly direct his forces, we will, at the end of a year, have a remarkable safety record.

This, of course, calls for team work, lots of thinking, planning and plain old-fashioned hard work. May each individual set a good example and prove the old axiom that "Any job worth doing at all is worth doing well". Surely every person wants safety well done in 1936. It's up to each and every one to do his part. Will you do yours?

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES MARCH, 1936

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	33,551	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	30,142	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	16,571	0	No Injury
Total.....	80,264	0	No Injury

Reliance No. 1.....	32,361	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	10,675	0	No Injury
Total.....	43,036	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	42,301	1	42,301
Winton Outside	9,170	0	No Injury
Total.....	51,471	1	51,471
Superior "B".....	18,046	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	18,851	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	16,737	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	12,299	0	No Injury
Total.....	65,933	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	29,848	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	11,152	0	No Injury
Total.....	41,000	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1936...	281,704	1	281,704
All Districts, 1935...	264,634	2	132,317

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1936

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	95,977	1	95,977
Rock Springs No. 8..	115,885	1	115,885
Rock Springs Outside	49,761	0	No Injury
Total.....	261,623	2	130,812
Reliance No. 1.....	91,413	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside....	32,536	0	No Injury
Total.....	123,949	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	135,352	1	135,352
Winton Outside	28,749	0	No Injury
Total.....	164,101	1	164,101
Superior "B".....	63,133	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	64,400	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	59,003	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	38,864	0	No Injury
Total.....	225,400	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	99,092	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	35,115	0	No Injury
Total.....	134,207	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1936...	909,280	3	303,093
All Districts, 1935...	756,709	12	63,059

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections

THIS section of the Employees' Magazine portrays each month the individual performance in safety of each Section Foreman. It is most gratifying to note that of a total of 73 underground sections, only three of them have lost-time accidents chalked up on their safety records for three months operation, with a total of 241,418 man hours per injury.

Whenever a mine makes an outstanding safety

record, the Section Foremen and their individual crews must have clear slates for a year.

As individuals are you helping your Unit or Section Foremen? And as Unit and Section Foreman, are you doing your part in helping and training your crews properly? Let's work together for Safety's sake. We will all be happier at the end of the year.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS						Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Section Foreman	Mine	Section						
1. Jed Orme	Rock Springs	8, Section 7	19,173	0	No Injury			
2. James Zelenka	Reliance	1, Section 6	17,619	0	No Injury			
3. Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8, Section 6	15,995	0	No Injury			
4. James Whalen	Rock Springs	8, Section 3	15,645	0	No Injury			
5. John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8, Section 5	14,350	0	No Injury			
6. H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4, Section 2	14,000	0	No Injury			
7. Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1, Section 6	13,944	0	No Injury			
8. James Reese	Rock Springs	4, Section 3	13,916	0	No Injury			
9. Ed. While	Hanna	4, Section 5	13,468	0	No Injury			
10. James Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 7	13,183	0	No Injury			
11. C. E. Williams	Winton	1, Section 2	12,999	0	No Injury			
12. Andrew Spence	Winton	1, Section 7	12,719	0	No Injury			
13. Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1, Section 5	12,047	0	No Injury			
14. Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8, Section 4	12,005	0	No Injury			
15. John Zupence	Rock Springs	8, Section 2	11,991	0	No Injury			
16. Clyde Rock	Superior	C, Section 5	11,935	0	No Injury			
17. Joe Goyen	Superior	B, Section 5	11,606	0	No Injury			
18. James Harrison	Hanna	4, Section 8	11,270	0	No Injury			
19. Frank Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 2	11,221	0	No Injury			
20. John Valco	Winton	1, Section 11	11,116	0	No Injury			
21. Austin Johnson	Superior	C, Section 3	11,116	0	No Injury			
22. Paul Cox	Superior	E, Section 5	11,088	0	No Injury			
23. Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4, Section 7	11,004	0	No Injury			
24. Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4, Section 4	10,948	0	No Injury			
25. Roy Huber	Superior	B, Section 4	10,703	0	No Injury			
26. Joe Jones	Hanna	4, Section 4	10,654	0	No Injury			
27. George Wales	Hanna	4, Section 6	10,591	0	No Injury			
28. Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4, Section 5	10,528	0	No Injury			
29. Ben Caine	Superior	E, Section 1	10,486	0	No Injury			
30. L. Rock	Superior	C, Section 6	10,346	0	No Injury			
31. Ben Cook	Hanna	4, Section 3	10,115	0	No Injury			
32. Clifford Anderson	Superior	C, Section 4	10,094	0	No Injury			
33. D. M. Jenkins	Winton	1, Section 10	10,017	0	No Injury			
34. W. H. Walsh	Superior	B, Section 3	9,863	0	No Injury			
35. Gus Collins	Hanna	4, Section 9	9,744	0	No Injury			
36. Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4, Section 9	9,639	0	No Injury			
37. Thomas Whalen	Superior	C, Section 2	9,548	0	No Injury			
38. Richard Arkle	Superior	B, Section 2	9,408	0	No Injury			
39. John Cukale	Rock Springs	4, Section 6	9,086	0	No Injury			
40. Steve Welch	Reliance	1, Section 8	8,953	0	No Injury			
41. Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1, Section 3	8,946	0	No Injury			
42. R. T. Wilson	Winton	1, Section 9	8,925	0	No Injury			
43. J. H. Crawford	Hanna	4, Section 1	8,841	0	No Injury			
44. Nick Conzatti	Superior	E, Section 7	8,694	0	No Injury			
45. Grover Wiseman	Superior	B, Section 1	8,687	0	No Injury			
46. Richard Haag	Superior	E, Section 4	8,493	0	No Injury			
47. Ed. Overy, Sr.	Superior	B, Section 6	7,749	0	No Injury			
48. William Greek	Reliance	1, Section 1	7,602	0	No Injury			

49. Evan Reese	Reliance	1, Section 2	7,595	0	No Injury
50. W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance	1, Section 5	7,581	0	No Injury
51. Thomas Robinson	Superior	E, Section 3	7,504	0	No Injury
52. Sam Canestrini	Reliance	1, Section 7	7,455	0	No Injury
53. C. L. Wilson.....	Winton	1, Section 4	7,441	0	No Injury
54. Homer Grove	Reliance	1, Section 4	7,427	0	No Injury
55. Robert Stewart	Reliance	1, Section 9	7,203	0	No Injury
56. E. Daniels	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	7,021	0	No Injury
57. Wilkie Henry	Winton	1, Section 1	6,762	0	No Injury
58. Bert Peterson	Winton	1, Section 16	6,496	0	No Injury
59. D. K. Wilson.....	Reliance	1, Section 10	6,426	0	No Injury
60. Henry Bays	Superior	E, Section 6	6,405	0	No Injury
61. Andrew Strannigan	Winton	1, Section 15	6,363	0	No Injury
62. Sam Gillilan	Superior	E, Section 2	6,328	0	No Injury
63. Albert Hicks	Superior	C, Section 7	5,837	0	No Injury
64. Adam Flockhart	Superior	C, Section 1	5,474	0	No Injury
65. J. H. Wise.....	Winton	1, Section 12	5,418	0	No Injury
66. Alfred Leslie	Superior	B, Section 7	5,117	0	No Injury
67. Marlin Hall	Winton	1, Section 14	4,739	0	No Injury
68. Raymond Dupont	Reliance	1, Section 11	4,606	0	No Injury
69. John Peterzell	Winton	1, Section 3	4,326	0	No Injury
70. M. A. Sharp.....	Winton	1, Section 13	2,709	0	No Injury
71. R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs	3, Section 1	26,726	1	26,726
72. Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4, Section 8	9,835	1	9,835
73. George Harris	Winton	1, Section 8	9,331	1	9,331
TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1936.....			724,255	3	241,418
TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1935.....			606,669	11	55,152

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1. Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	49,761	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward	Superior	38,864	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	35,115	0	No Injury
4. William Telck	Reliance	32,536	0	No Injury
5. William Fowkes	Winton	28,749	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1936.....		185,025	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1935.....		150,040	1	150,040
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936.....		909,280	3	303,093
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935.....		756,709	12	63,059

Monthly Safety Awards

For the third consecutive month all but one mine participated in the monthly safety awards, that one being Winton No. 1 Mine. There were exceptionally good "turnouts" at all of the meetings, especially at Hanna, Superior and Rock Springs.

Meetings were held at the various districts beginning at Reliance on April 2, and continuing each evening until the last meeting held at Rock Springs for No. 8 Mine on April 8. The winners of cash prizes for the month of March are as follows:

Mine	First Prize \$15 each	Second Prize \$10 each	Third Prize \$5 each	Unit Foreman \$10 each
Rock Springs No. 4	Rudolph Yargas	Charles Lane	Clifford Roos	Chester McTee
Rock Springs No. 8	William H. Bean	Edgar Orme	Joe Radakovich	R. J. Buxton
Reliance No. 1	George Rodzinak	E. Pacheco	Barton Grosso, Jr.	William Greek
Superior "B"	Max Magagna	John Acker	Angelo Menghini	Joe Goyen
Superior "C"	Herman Prevedel	Nick Levar	Anton Gornik, Jr.	Tom Whalen
Superior "E"	Rudolph Piz	Blaz Taday	Walter B. Greek	Paul Cox
Hanna No. 4	V. H. Thomas	Chas. Hutchinson	Richard Lee	George Wales
Total	\$105	\$70	\$35	\$70

Bulletin Boards

HAVE all of The Union Pacific Coal Company's employees been watching the small daily bulletin boards that are chalked up each day showing the number of days the mine or department has worked without having a lost-time accident? These signs are posted in conspicuous places at each mine portal, tippie and shop, and tell exactly the mines', shops' or tippies' safety performance. Watch yours and see that you help to keep the number of days



growing larger. Should you have a lost-time accident, you spoil your mine or department's safety record.

Below is a record of the entire coal department performance up to and including March 31, 1936.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST LOST-TIME ACCIDENT

FIGURES TO MARCH 31, 1936

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....	85
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....	35
Reliance No. 1 Mine.....	112
Winton No. 1 Mine.....	158
Winton No. 3 Mine.....	21
Superior "B" Mine.....	161

Superior "C" Mine.....	251
Superior "E" Mine.....	111
Hanna No. 4 Mine.....	165

*Outside
Employees
Calendar Days*

Rock Springs No. 4 Tippie.....	1,981
Rock Springs No. 8 Tippie.....	561
Reliance Tippie	397
Winton Tippie	2,181
Superior "B" and "E" Tippie.....	1,537
Superior "C" Tippie.....	2,455
Hanna No. 4 Tippie.....	139

*General Outside
Employees
Calendar Days*

Rock Springs	1,293
Reliance	1,565
Winton	1,778
Superior	2,050
Hanna	153

Safety on Railroads in 1935

The Interstate Commerce Commission's measuring stick of the safety of employees working for a railroad is based on the number of reportable casualties per million man-hours worked. A reportable case is an injury to an employee on duty which disables him from performing his regular duties for a period exceeding seventy-two hours within ten days immediately following the injury.

On that basis during the year 1935 the average record of all our major railroads was six casualties per million man-hours.

To total a million man-hours it requires ten men each working eight hours twenty-six days of every month for a period of forty years. This record of six casualties means that for each million man-hours worked by these ten men six of them, during their entire forty-year period of service, averaged only one reportable injury and the other four received none—probably an unbeatable record in any large industry.

March Injury

H. TASSART, French, age 50, scraper sheave prop man, Winton No. 3 Mine, Section No. 8. Fracture of right leg above ankle. Period of disability undetermined.

(Continued on page 186)

Use of Protective Shoes

A SURVEY of the number of employees in service on the properties of The Union Pacific Coal Company, wearing hard-toed shoes, was completed in February, 1934, a similar survey made as of March 31, 1936, the number of men employed, with the number wearing hard-toed shoes, wearing other types of shoes, with the percentage wearing hard-toed shoes set forth on the opposite page:

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED AND PERCENTAGE OF
EMPLOYEES WEARING HARD-TOE SHOES—MARCH 31, 1936

		<i>Number of Employees</i>	<i>Wearing Hard- Toe Shoes</i>	<i>Not Wearing Hard- Toe Shoes</i>	<i>Per Cent Wearing Hard- Toe Shoes</i>
Rock Springs	No. 4.....	269	212	57	78.8
	No. 8.....	238	259	29	89.9
	Outside	112	57	55	50.9
	Total	669	528	141	78.9
February 1934.....		551	352	199	63.9
Reliance—	No. 4	238	238	—	100.0
	Outside	69	69	—	100.0
	Total	307	307	—	100.0
February 1934.....		188	158	30	84.0
Winton—	No. 1	336	300	36	89.3
	Outside	61	57	4	93.4
	Total	397	357	40	89.9
February 1934.....		273	219	54	80.2
Superior—	"B"	152	145	7	95.4
	"C"	161	135	26	83.9
	"E"	150	149	1	99.3
	Outside	84	65	19	77.4
	Total	547	494	53	90.3
February 1934.....		446	311	135	69.7
Hanna—	No. 4	211	134	77	63.5
	Outside	90	38	52	42.2
	Total	301	172	129	57.1
February 1934.....		257	63	194	25.0
Total All Districts.....		2,221	1,858	363	83.7
Total All Districts, February 1934.....		1,715	1,183	612	69.0

When a minority of men do not subscribe to a condition or a principle, they usually have some reason for their position, and with the view of get-

ting at the facts as to why 363 men do not wear protective shoes, the following summary, based on actual questioning, was prepared:

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR MEN NOT WEARING HARD-TOE SHOES

	<i>Rock Springs No. Men</i>	<i>Winton No. Men</i>	<i>Superior No. Men</i>	<i>Hanna No. Men</i>	<i>All Districts No. Men Per Cent</i>	
Claim they hurt feet.....	77	8	15	41	141	38.9
Working in too much water.....				31	31	8.6
No reason, or don't like them.....	10	8	6	5	29	8.0
Too heavy	5	7	6	10	28	7.7
Deformed feet	3	7	7	2	19	5.2
Unable to get proper size.....		3		4	7	1.9
Too expensive	3	1		1	5	1.4
Wear rubber shoes.....		3			3	.8
Too hot (boiler room).....				3	3	.8
Have never tried them.....	4			8	12	3.3
Will get hard-toe shoes when purchasing next pair	39	3	19	24	85	23.4

The most striking feature of the whole study rests with the fact that 100 per cent of the men employed at Reliance on March 31, 307 in number, were equipped with protective shoes. At Rock Springs, 78.9 per cent; at Winton, 89.9 per cent; at Superior, 90.3 per cent, and at Hanna, 57.1 per cent, were so equipped. There is a wide spread between the situation at Hanna and that at Reliance, the average of all districts reaching the rather satisfactory proportion of 83.7 per cent equipped.

141 men claim that the shoes hurt their feet, and as many of these men are located at Hanna, and assuming that men's feet average about the same, wherever the man may be located, the defect would seem to rest with our failure to provide proper fitting shoes. This is a matter which the management of the mines and merchandise department should get into immediately and in the most thorough manner, using all possible pains to provide proper fitting shoes. Any shoe which does not fit causes trouble. The writer still has a lingering recollection of a corn accumulated by wearing a tight pair of patent leather shoes on the World's Fair grounds in Chicago more than forty years ago. Working shoes never hurt us, doubtless our early vanity was responsible for the one corn we acquired.

Eighty-five men, representing 23.4 per cent of those not equipped, made the statement that their next purchase of shoes would be of the hard-toed variety. That represents a most encouraging situation. We are sure that the men who have not been converted to the value of the hard-toed shoes will, with the cooperation of the store management, join the legion of hard-toed shoe wearers, now 1,858 strong, representing, as before stated, 83.7 per cent of all men employed. It was Texas Guinan who said, "Fifty million Frenchmen can't be wrong."

Safety Marks Year's Movement of Explosives

**Railways in 1935 Carried 370,000,000 Pounds of
Black Powder and Dynamite With No Deaths,
Injuries, or Property Loss.**

Approximately 370 million pounds of dynamite and black powder were handled by the railroads of the United States and Canada in 1935 without death or injury to any person and with no property loss, according to a report for the year by W. S. Topping, Chief Inspector, Bureau of Explosives, Association of American Railroads.

While the railroads also handled in 1935 millions of pounds of acids, compressed gases, corrosive and poisonous liquids and scores of other semi-dangerous articles, reports show that no person was killed as a result of accidents involving the movement of such hazardous commodities.

March Injury

(Continued from page 184)

Tassart works with a scraper crew; his particular job is that of moving sheave or snubbing posts, digging the post hitchings in roof and bottom, etc. The entry in which the top snubbing posts are set was caved and partly filled with gob rock, and, while he was taking off a wire rope from around a sheave prop, he gave the rope, which was kinked, a jerk, and it hooked onto a piece of the gob rock which slid down and pinned his leg between the post and leg.

This accident was probably avoidable. Slide rock is dangerous and proper methods can be employed to guard against it.

School Notes

Twenty-three students were on the honor roll of the Rock Springs High School at the close of the third period of the school year, eight of the number receiving all "A's", fifteen others all "A's" but one and that a "B".

The Senior class of the Reliance High School gave the fine comedy, "The Patsy" at the gymnasium, evening of April 3. It was thoroughly enjoyed by a large crowd and those taking part in the play displayed considerable talent.

From State School Lands Income funds, Sweetwater County was allocated \$36,857, distribution being based on school population.

Nine girls and three boys, students of the Rock Springs High School, were initiated March 31 into the Gros Ventre, a national high school honorary society, at a special assembly which was addressed by Dr. A. G. Crane, President, University of Wyoming.

Those receiving the honor were: Barbara Keller, Cecelia Kershnik, Nola Limerinos, Blanche Parr, Homer Peach, Josephine Bombardieri, James Olivero, Dorothy Price, Selma Forbes, Lola Hatt, Melba Matson and Robert Larson.

Visitors to the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and there were many millions, will recall their pleasant ride from down-town Chicago to the Fair Grounds on that glistening white palace, the "Christopher Columbus". Your narrator journeyed on this steamer to Milwaukee once. It carried upwards of two million passengers to the Fair. It was recently sold for scrap-iron value at Manitowoc, Wisconsin. It operated on Lake Michigan for several decades, and was built under the direction of the veteran shipbuilder, Captain Alex MacDougal, Duluth, in 1892.

Poems for May

FOR this issue, we have selected certain examples of the world's greatest lyrical poetry. Lyric poetry is of the class that gives expression to thought as penetrated by emotion. Such includes the sonnet, the elegy, and the ode, "song, psalm and hymn. Our first selection, "Lord Ullin's Daughter," by Thomas Campbell, will be recognized by many of our elder readers.

Thomas Campbell, born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 27, 1777, and who died at Boulogne, France, June 15, 1844, wrote many lasting poems, "Gertrude of Wyoming" perhaps his most ambitious production.

LORD ULLIN'S DAUGHTER

A chieftain to the Highlands bound
Cries 'Boatman, do not tarry!
And I'll give thee a silver pound
To row us o'er the ferry!'

'Now who be ye, would cross Lochgyle
This dark and stormy water?'
'O I'm the chief of Ulva's isle,
And this, Lord Ullin's daughter.

'And fast before her father's men,
Three days we've fled together,
For should he find us in the glen,
My blood would stain the heather.

'His horsemen hard behind us ride—
Should they our steps discover,
Then who will cheer my bonny bride
When they have slain her lover?'

Out spoke the hardy Highland wight,
'I'll go, my chief, I'm ready:
It is not for your silver bright,
But for your winsome lady:—

'And by my word! the bonny bird
In danger shall not tarry;
So though the waves are raging white
I'll row you o'er the ferry.'

By this the storm grew loud apace,
The water-wraith was shrieking;
And in the scowl of Heaven each face
Grew dark as they were speaking.

But still as wilder blew the wind,
And as the night grew drearer,
Adown the glen rode armed men,
Their trampling sounded nearer.

'O haste thee, haste!' the lady cries
'Though tempests round us gather;
I'll meet the raging of the skies,
But not an angry father.'

The boat has left a stormy land,
A stormy sea before her,—
When, oh! too strong for human hand
The tempest gather'd o'er her.

And still they row'd amidst the roar
Of waters fast prevailing:
Lord Ullin reach'd that fatal shore,—
His wrath was changed to wailing.

For, sore dismay'd, through storm and shade
His child he did discover:—
One lovely hand she stretch'd for aid,
And one was round her lover.

'Come back! come back!' he cried in grief
'Across this stormy water:
And I'll forgive your Highland chief,
My daughter!—Oh, my daughter!'

'Twas vain: the loud waves lash'd the shore,
Return or aid preventing:
The waters wild went o'er his child,
And he was left lamenting.

—THOMAS CAMPBELL.

The one short ode that, since boyhood days, has intrigued us, was written by John Keats. His birthplace, a room over a livery stable in London, Keats first saw light on either 29th or 31st of October, 1795, his end coming in the city of Rome, on February 23, 1821. Keats was the possessor of a superlative genius. An orphan without a home, subject to the will of a guardian, he undertook the study of medicine and surgery, but finding it impossible to follow his profession, he gave it up, after performing one minor operation. Keats' greatest poems include "On a Grecian Urn," "To a Nightingale," and "The Eve of St. Agnes."

The little sonnet to which we refer, is his "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer." At the age of twenty, Keats sat up all night in the lodgings of Charles Cowden Clarke, the son of Keats' teacher, reading aloud a volume of Chapman's translation of "Homer". It was after the night so spent that he wrote this immortal sonnet. Keats got his explorers and his oceans mixed, for it was Balboa, not Cortez, who stood "silent, upon a peak in Darien," and on what was then called the Isthmus of Darien, now called Panama, the sun set as now on the Atlantic, rather than the Pacific ocean.

ON FIRST LOOKING INTO CHAPMAN'S HOMER

Much have I travell'd in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen;
Round many western islands have I been
Which hards in fealty to Apollo hold.

Oft of one wide expanse had I been told
That deep-brow'd Homer ruled as his demesne:
Yet did I never breathe its pure serene
Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold:

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes

He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

—JOHN KEATS

Seldom does a poet win fame on the strength of a single lyric poem, but the world yielded that distinction to Rev. Charles Wolfe, Irish poet and priest, born in Blackhall, County Kildare, Ireland, December 14, 1791, and dying in the city of Cork, Ireland, on February 21, 1823, when in his thirty-second year. Wolfe was educated at English schools, graduated in 1814 from Trinity College, Dublin. Ordained priest in 1817, he served in two parishes, but his one poem said to be one of the finest examples of pure undefiled English, became his sole claim to fame. This poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," was written in the rooms of Samuel O'Sullivan, a college friend, in 1816, and was first published in a newspaper, *The Newry Telegraph*.

Sir John Moore received a death wound at the battle of Corunna, Spain, January 16, 1790. Dying soon after, he was buried in the ramparts of the Corunna fortifications. In opposition to the then accepted theory of military discipline, which included as instrumentalities the gallows and the lash, General Moore sought ever to develop the moral qualities of the common soldier. More than fifty years ago, the writer's soldier-father stirred the childish souls of his children by reciting this stirring ode on a long winter evening in the far North.

THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE AT CORUNNA

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning;
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet or in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face that was dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought, as we hollow'd his narrow bed
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his
head,
And we far away on the billow!

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,—
But little he'll reck, if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done
When the clock struck the hour for retiring;
And we heard the distant and random gun
That the foe was sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory.

—CHARLES WOLFE.

We will conclude our selection with a short lyric written by Sir Henry John Newbolt, born on June 6, 1862, the son of the then Vicar of St. Mary's Church, Bilston, England, and so far as we know, yet living. Sir Henry, knighted in 1915, was educated at Clifton College and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Serving as controller of wireless and cables during the Great War, Newbolt wrote many poems and essays, publishing in 1920 his *Naval History of the Great War*. The poem of our selection was written in honor of Sir Francis Drake, English navigator and buccaneer, the scourge of the Spanish Main, who, landing on what is now California soil, in 1579, there planted the Cross of Christ, and kneeling on the sands with his chaplain, Francis Fletcher, he laid claim to new land in the name of England's queen, Elizabeth. Drake, pirate that he was judged to be, was the first man to bring Protestantism to the New World. He died on shipboard January 28, 1595, his body buried off *Nombre de Dios* on the coast of Panama.

DRAKE'S DRUM

Drake he's in his hammock an' a thousand mile
away,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?)
Slung atween the round shot in *Nombre Dios* Bay,
An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
Yarnder lumes the Island, yarnder lie the ships.

Wi' sailor lads a-dancin' heel-an'-toe,
 An' the shore-lights flashin', an' the night-tide
 dashin',
 He sees et arl so plainly as he saw et long ago.

Drake he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon
 seas,

(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?)

Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went wi' heart at 'ease,
 An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.

"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,
 Strike et when your powder's runnin' low;

If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o'
 Heaven,

An' drum them up the Channel as we drumm'd
 them long ago."

Drake he's in his hammock till the great Armadas
 come,

(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?)

Slung atween the round shot, listenin' for the drum,
 An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.

Call him on the deep sea, call him up the Sound,
 Call him when ye sail to meet the foe;

Where the old trade's plyin' an' the old flag flyin'
 They shall find him ware and wakin', as they found
 him long ago!

—HENRY NEWBOLT.

Strange Effects of Extreme Cold

In parts of Siberia where the record temperature is 91 degrees below zero many strange things happen, says "The Pathfinder."

For example, the people who inhabit the region have some difficulty in finding a means of furnishing light during the cold spells.

A flashlight, if they had one, would be of little use, since at temperatures under 50 degrees below the battery will freeze up in a short time, rendering the flashlight useless.

The candle is subject to similar difficulties. In this extreme cold the wax or fat used in making the candle becomes so hard that the heat from the small blaze is insufficient to melt it and so the flame is short-lived.

Even the old stand-by, the lantern, behaves badly. Cold weather makes no exception of kerosene and it becomes so thick that it is impossible for it to flow up the wick.

The little village of Oimekon, on the Indigirka River in Northeastern Siberia, has the distinction of being the coldest spot on earth, according to reports received by the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The record low temperature in this valley, where a few log huts huddle together, lacks one-tenth of one degree of being 90 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, and the mean January temperature for four years has been 68.3 degrees below zero.

Typewriter Quickly Taps Out Musical Score

The musical typewriter does not play tunes, but it is a machine with which a musical score can be written, just as one types out a letter on an ordinary typewriter. The instrument was invented by Gustave Rundstatter, an engineer of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Outwardly, it exactly reminds one of the ordinary typewriter, except that the common keyboard is replaced by one of special design. Also, the carriage, instead of advancing every time a key is touched, stays quiet until the assemblage of notes and signs is complete. The difficulty of adjusting the signs with reference to the staff is avoided by an organic connection of each note with the corresponding part of the staff. The latter is formed automatically by the junction of notes and signs on the blank paper, at each impression.

The notes are written as easily, as quickly, and as exactly as one would play them on the keyboard of a piano.

Lucky Numbers

If interested in numerology, read the contribution of Charles Hooper, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in a recent note to a New York daily:

The ancients, who believed that certain numbers—1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 40, &c.—had deep inner meanings, would have found the number 1936, that of the present new year, very much to their hearts. It is divisible by 11. The quotient, 176, is also divisible by 11. The resulting quotient, 16, is divisible by 4, and the quotient, 4, is again divisible by 4, leaving one or unity. It is also a leap year. It has two divisors of 11 (pairs), and another two divisors of 4 (pairs). And it all boils down to unity (pairs made one). It ought to be a great year for marriages all over the world, especially between old bachelors and spinsters at the eleventh hour.

They'll Get All Wet

ENGLISH ACTOR WINS "BANQUET OF HUMOR"
 CHAMPIONSHIP

London, April 12.—The following won for George Graves, actor, last night, the story telling championship of England at the annual and highly social "Banquet of Humor."

"An insane asylum attendant told a rich patron that the asylum's new swimming pool was becoming so popular with patients, particularly those who could dive, that the superintendent intended having it filled with water."

Engineering Department

Dinosaurs

Data Collected by C E. SWANN^x

ARTICLE NO. 21 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

PART I.

A DINOSAUR is a reptile, a member of a group which became extinct about 60,000,000 years ago, and the earliest known members of the race lived approximately 200,000,000 years ago, during that part of the earth's history known as the Mesozoic Age. The dinosaur had no near living relatives, the crocodiles, though closer than any other existing forms, being but distantly connected. Neither are the great lizards from Komodo Islands, which have attracted so much attention recently under the title of dragons, nearly related.

The name "Dinosaur," meaning terrible lizard, was bestowed on these animals because some of those first discovered were big, powerful, flesh-eating forms, but, while we are apt to think of dinosaurs as huge creatures, yet there were many kinds of dinosaurs, and they ranged in size from big Brontosaurus, with the bulk of half a dozen elephants, some reaching a length of nearly 100 feet and weighing several tons, to little Compsognathus, no larger than a Plymouth Rock chicken.

Some dinosaurs were carnivorous (flesh-eating). Others were herbivorous (plant-eating).

The dinosaurs lived mostly during the periods that geologists call Jurassic and Cretaceous, periods of many million years, six at least, more probably nearer thirty. The race started a little before the Jurassic, and came to an end with the Cretaceous period. In their day they were found over the greater part of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia. Dinosaur remains have been found on every continent but their remains are more numerous and best preserved in the western United States and Alberta, Canada. It was a strange world in which they lived, a world peopled by reptiles, the Age of Reptiles, as the time is called. Besides the dinosaurs, there were crocodiles and turtles, flying reptiles, with a spread of wing greater than that of any living bird, and little pterodactyles about the size of a robin. In the sea during one period there were reptiles like porpoises and, later, they were succeeded by those something like great iguanas, but with paddles instead of feet, while with them were giant turtles far larger than any sea turtles of today. There were a few birds, some that flew and some that swam,

but they differed from existing birds in having teeth.

There were no mammals in this ancient world, or at least only little ones something like small opossums.

There were no elephants or rhinos, no buffalo or deer, no lions, tigers or bears. Instead there were dinosaurs, dinosaurs everywhere, big lumbering creatures as big as many elephants, wading in the streams and lakes, feeding on water plants, smaller dinosaurs stalking by the water side, or splashing into the water and swimming hastily away upon the approach of some big, flesh-eating dinosaur looking for his dinner or supper, and little dinosaurs scurrying out of the way.

At the close of the Cretaceous, great changes took place in the face of the earth, and brought about changes in climate and in animal and plant life.

The reign of reptiles came to an end, the mighty dinosaurs and their little relatives passed away, and the mammals, hitherto few and small, began to increase and multiply until they became the possessors of the earth.

These changes did not take place suddenly, but extended over many thousands of years, gradually the mountains rose, and the climate became drier and colder, the lakes and marshes dried up, and the reptiles adapted to a warm climate and easy life did not change with them, but fell by the wayside and perished, leaving their bones to testify to their former presence.

Many died on land, where, under the attacks of sun and rain, frost and snow, their bones went to



Tyrannosaurus Rex

^xInformation from Barnum Brown, Frederic A. Lucas, and others.

pieces and crumbled into dust, leaving nothing to show of their former existence. But some sank to the bottom of lakes or streams, and some were swept into the ocean. In such places, they were covered with mud or sand that, as ages passed, became beds of rock while the bones themselves changed to stone, became petrified, as it is popularly termed.

Millions of years later came man, puny and weak from the dinosaur view-point, but possessed of a brain and hand that soon made him the ruler of the earth, and, as he gradually increased in intelligence, he became interested in learning about the races that had preceded him in time, and, finding the bones of dinosaurs, began to collect and study them and to gather them into places he called museums. And so, it came to pass that, after millions of years, these former lords of creation were brought from their sepulchers and placed in the Hall of Dinosaurs at the American Museum of Natural History, to arouse the wonder of visitors.

While dinosaur bones have been found in various parts of the earth, yet the places where they are really abundant and accessible are comparatively few in number, the best hunting grounds so far discovered being in Wyoming, Montana and Alberta. In some localities, like the Connecticut Valley, we



Dinosaur footprint.

know dinosaurs were common because they have left foot-prints on what was once the shore of an arm of the sea, but very few of these bones have been found. They were probably swept out to sea and hurried beyond our reach.

Dr. Moodie states, "Wyoming dinosaurs are immigrants, as were the early human inhabitants. They came into the state, found it a good place to live, millions of years ago, even as it is today, and they stayed to leave their bones for future seekers of the truth."

No one knows where the Dinosaurs originated, or from what preceding group of reptiles they took their origin. Some scientists maintain that the carnivorous dinosaurs—the Theropoda—arose from a separate ancestral group than the amphibious group—the Sauropoda. That means that the dinosauria were probably polyphyletic and not a natural group of reptiles at all. Triassic dinosaurs were so well differentiated during the opening stages of the Mesozoic that we feel sure that the ancestors of these dinosaurian reptiles must have lived in the closing period of the Paleozoic, the Permian, whose red rocks show that similar, arid conditions prevailed throughout a long period of time. Triassic dinosaurs do not occur in Wyoming, but elsewhere we know them as small, active, carnivorous

forms, showing some relationship with other Triassic reptiles, especially those called the Phytosaurians—crocodile-like animals.

Since the Superior mines were opened, numerous foot-prints of giant dinosaurs that roamed about during the late Cretaceous period have been found, the prints extending downward from the sandy shale roof and into the coal as it was in place.

The late Cretaceous measures that extend well over much of the western half of the United States and Canada, were laid down through processes of sedimentary deposition some 60,000,000 years ago, and the particular species of the dinosaur that tramped about the location of the now thriving city of Superior, Wyoming, is probably that classed as *Tyrannosaurus Rex*, "the Tyrant King of Saurians."

The dinosaur was both herbivore (plant-eating) and carnivore (flesh-eating) and the *Tyrannosaurus Rex* is the largest known terrestrial carnivorous dinosaur whose existence through the recovery of their skeletons is of record.

The picture shown of *Tyrannosaurus Rex* was copied from the Sinclair Dinosaur Book, and suggests this giant lizard as attaining a height of 20 feet when erect, measuring 47 feet in length. The foot-print made by the creature walking across the peat bed from which our coal was eventually evolved, is made of sandy shale, which washed into the depression when the seas rose, flooding the great hog areas of the western coal-bearing region.

The Superior District tracks made by the creature's three stubby toes measure approximately 30 inches wide by 36 inches long, the steps about ten feet apart. The origin of the dinosaur family is somewhat uncertain, one branch of the tribe bearing a crocodile-like structure of the pelvis, or hips, others with a pelvis resembling a bird.

(Article No. 21, *Dinosaurs, Part II—Historical account of the Discovery of Dinosaurs in Wyoming.*)

Obituary—Wm. D. Jones

There died in Mine No. 8, Rock Springs on February 25 from a heart attack, William David Jones, who had been in the service of the company since November 1, 1925.

Mr. Jones was born at Hartford, Arkansas, December 5, 1900, and came to this city in December of 1924.

To mourn his sad and sudden taking off, he leaves a widow, two daughters, three sons, one brother (J. E. Jones of Rock Springs), his father (J. H. Jones, Denver) and two sisters (Mrs. J. C. Cottier and Mrs. Wesley Jones of Hartshorne, Oklahoma).

Funeral was held in this city on March 8, interment in Mountain View Cemetery.

Mother's Day, Sunday, May 10th, 1936

Mother's Day

By C. W. VAN PATTEN

When you sit all alone in the twilight,
As the sun sinks low in the West,
And your thoughts start turning backward
Through the years, to the old home nest,
A picture is painted before you,
And in fancy you see the sweet smile
Of your mother, so patient and tender,
That you've loved so and now missed awhile.

You think of the days of your childhood,
When you sat with the other boys
While she read the old rhymes and the stories
As you whittled or played with your toys;
And then, about nine in the evening,
When the last "good night" had been said,
She'd always come upstairs to kiss you
And see you tucked snugly in bed.

You remember the heartaches you caused her,
Though you really didn't mean to be bad;
You just didn't know how it hurt her—
You'd give a lot now if you had.
But, one thing you also remember:
No matter how often you'd sin,
It was always forgiven at bed-time,
As she kissed you and tucked you in.

What's more to a boy than his mother?
Was ever a friend more true
Than she, with love unchanging
That helps his whole life through?
And now you sit in the twilight,
Far from the old home nest—
Her face and her smile you remember,
Though you may have forgotten the rest.

Tributes to Mother

"GOD could not be everywhere, and therefore
he made mothers."—Jewish saying.

"All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel
mother."—Abraham Lincoln.

"I think it must somewhere be written, that the
virtues of the mothers shall be visited on their
children, as well as the sins of their fathers."—
Charles Dickens.

"I wrote to my mother every day, from 1877
until her death in 1925."—Lord Haldane.

"A man never sees all that his mother has been to
him till it's too late to let her know that he sees it."
—W. D. Howells.

"If the whole world were put into one scale, and
my mother in the other, the whole world would
kick the beam."—Lord Langdale.

"A kiss from my mother made me a painter."—
Benjamin West.

"The mother's heart is the child's school-room."
—Henry Ward Beecher.

"I would desire for a friend the son who never
resisted the tears of his mother."—Lacretelle.

"One lamp, thy mother's love, amid the stars
shall lift its pure flame changeless, and before the
throne of God burn through eternity."—N. P.
Willis.

"In after life you may have friends—fond, dear
friends; but never will you have again the inex-
pressible love and gentleness lavished upon you
which none but a mother bestows."—Lord Ma-
caulay.

"Even He who died for us upon the Cross, in
the last hour, in the unutterable agony of death,
was mindful of his mother, as if to teach us that
this holy love should be our last worldly thought—
the last point of earth from which the soul should
take its flight for Heaven."—Longfellow.

1936 Garden Contest

Due to the extremely cold Winter and backward
Spring, it seems every one with garden inclinations
has been hesitant about making a start in the direc-
tion of planting seeds, bulbs or plants, but this
work may with safety be attempted now. It is as-
sumed that every person has performed the cultiva-
tion and fertilizing (and perhaps spraying, too)
in advance. One should plan his layout—even to
the most modest of gardens by the least experienced
helper—and such mistakes as show up may be cor-
rected in the plans for the year following. The
plans need not be on so large a scale as to be
burdensome. Specialize in a few things and give
them such attention and care that the results there-
from will be outstanding—from which you'll derive
a thrill—your neighbors will speak admiringly of
the fine lettuce raised by Pete—the immense heads
of cabbage or cauliflower in Jake's little plot, etc.
Likewise the case with a flower garden.

Should you be successful in either line, it may be
that your beauty spot will be one of those selected
by the judges in the annual fall competition for cash
prizes offered by the Company. Keep your yard
neat and tidy, attend to the cultivation of your
vegetables and flowers and use your best endeavors
to win some of these awards, which are \$15, \$10
and \$5 in each mining district. Look up the maga-
zine of last August, study the garden photos there
displayed and make up your mind that you're going
to land at least one of those money prizes with a
more appealing and prettier lot of vegetables or
flowers than those who contended in the contests of
former seasons. Should you be instrumental in win-
ning even the smallest award, it will inspire you
or spur you on to greater efforts the following year.

Annual Mine Vacations

Vacation time has come once more, and announcement of the annual mine vacation periods is made at this time. We may now go ahead and plan those trips, excursions, etc., we have been thinking about all winter, go after the elusive trout, visit relatives whom we have not seen since last summer, or whatever activities we desire.

The dates are as follows:

Rock Springs, June 5th to 14th, inc.
Winton, June 26th to July 5th, inc.
Superior, July 6th to 15th, inc.
Reliance, July 16th to 25th, inc. (Note)
Hanna, July 22nd to 31st, inc.

Note: The date for Reliance is a tentative one, as the vacation period there will be contingent upon the progress of our construction program. It will be necessary, for the completion of our program, to shut down the mine at Reliance for a short period of time, and it is desired to have the vacation period during that interval.

Coal Here, There and Everywhere

THE American Mining Congress will hold its annual meeting and exhibition of coal mining and handling equipment in Cincinnati, week of May 11-15. Some 120 manufacturers have contracted for space to display their machinery, etc.

Colorado Coal Operators in a recent session prepared to request a change in the tax classification of coal lands based upon producing, non-producing, coal grazing and coal reserves instead of the present method.

Frederick A. Sweet, 63, died March 14 at Long Beach, California, of a heart attack. He was President of the Standard Coal Company, with headquarters at Salt Lake City. Funeral was conducted from the family residence there, interment in Mt. Olivet cemetery.

The Owl Creek Coal Company, Gebo, Wyoming, announces the appointments of Mr. Rufus J. Ireland, Jr., as President, and Mr. R. J. Warinner as General Manager.

In a recent bulletin issued by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mr. Grover Wiseman, Unit Foreman "B" Mine at Superior, was awarded the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Certificate of Honor for skill in supervising the work of others for long periods with good accident prevention performance, the record being a 4½-year period with 222,380 man hours without a lost-time accident to the men in his section, period ending December 31, 1935.

The same bulletin announces a Certificate of Honor has been given to Mine No. 4, The Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, for extraordinary safety achievement, having operated without a fatality from April 17, 1923, to January 6, 1936, producing 3,490,329 tons of coal with 4,313,040 man hours of exposure to an average force of 214.

Wyoming Ruins Are Like Those of Old World

More than 500,000 years have been rolled away by archeologists to prove the prehistoric cultures of America, Europe, Asia and Africa were almost identical.

Researches made by Dr. Etienne B. Renaud, University of Denver archeologist and a staff of assistants in southwestern Wyoming have disclosed paleolithic industries of a similar nature and in similar landscapes in such widely varying places, as Wyoming, Upper Egypt and Nubia, England, France and in the Siwalik Hills of India, Dr. Renaud reported.

IMPORTANT ARTIFACTS

Near Lyman and old Fort Bridger, Wyo., an expedition headed by Dr. Renaud found hundreds of artifacts, many of them of vast importance to the archeological field.

"Our southwest Wyoming specimens were closely similar to old world paleolithic industries having existed in western Europe from about 500,000 years, at the beginning of the Pleistocene age, to 50,000 years in early Mousterian," Dr. Renaud said in his report.

"This is highly significant in view of the fact this is the first time that such a consistent lithic industrial or cultural complex has been found and recognized in this part of the world," he said.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDITIONS

Referring to expeditions on other continents, Dr. Renaud said:

"What would seem at first, extraordinary, is the fact that different archeologists, unknown to each other, would find identical paleolithic industries, in similar landscapes, in countries as far apart as Upper Egypt and Wyoming.

"It is most remarkable that, a few months apart, three independent expeditions would discover on three different continents cultures of the early stone age under similar conditions and come to the same conclusions."

A woman lost her thumb in a street car accident. "But, why," asked the company's attorney, "do you think that your thumb was worth \$20,000?"

"Because," she replied, "that was the thumb I kept my husband under."

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Whoopee!

The word has gone forth that the dates of June 19, First Aid Field Day, and June 20, Twelfth Annual Reunion of The Union Pacific Coal Company's Old Timers' Association, have been definitely selected.

Let every one get busy now and put forth his best efforts to make these real "humdingers"—occasions long to be remembered in the annals of these big affairs.

With a membership this year of 693 employees of twenty years and over, the management is particularly anxious that these should be the outstanding events in its history, eclipsing all former reunions. By all putting their shoulders to the wheel, this can easily be accomplished.

Boy and Girl Scout teams, First Aid groups will now begin training on various problems. Bands will start practicing in readiness for their concert in order to be "letter perfect" when the time arrives.

Dates for Summer vacations in the several mining districts will be so planned as not to interfere with the events mentioned in the leading paragraph hereof.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hill, Hanna



The photo above was contributed by Mrs. W. E. Hill, No. 1 town, Hanna, and depicts herself and husband enjoying life on their pretty lawn in the midst of their fine garden of posies. It was taken in the summer of 1935. Mr. Hill is one of our Old Timers.

Obituary Notices

MR. WILLIAM CLEGG

Mr. William Clegg, whose name had just been added to our 1936 Old Timers' roster from Hanna, died at that point on March 24, 1936. His initial employment was as a Fireman at Mine No. 4 on July 10, 1914. Leaves to mourn his sad taking off a widow, three sons and one daughter, one son (Daniel) being employed as Inside Laborer, that district.

William was a native of Wigan, England, born July 13, 1882, naturalized 1916.

MR. PETER BERCICH

Mr. Peter Bercich, a member of the Old Timers' Association, died at Wyoming General Hospital on



Mr. Peter Bercich

March 29, after a long illness. His first employment dates from the year 1907 at Rock Springs. He was a native of Austria, born 1880, and had been a resident of this city for about 25 years past. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow, five daughters and two sons, to whom the heart-felt sympathy of the community is extended. The funeral was held

from his home, 1426 Ninth Street on Tuesday, March 31, with interment in the local cemetery.

MR. JAMES WALSH

Mr. James Walsh, age 63, of Irish nativity, at one time employed in the mines at Hanna, was severely injured in an automobile collision a few miles east of that place on Saturday night April 4th, dying the following morning from the effects of same.

For several years past, he had been at work on a ranch near Hanna. He carried membership in the Old Timers' Association.

He was born in Sligo, Ireland, in July, 1871. Surviving are his wife and two sons, James, Jr., of Winton, and Thomas, of Hanna.

Shirley and Vera Morrow



The beautiful children pictured above are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Morrow, Jr., of Superior, where Mr. Morrow is employed as Inside Hoist Engineer. Shirley is shown on the left and Vera at right. They are grandchildren of Matt. Morrow, Sr., one of our pensioners and a candidate this year for a forty-year gold button in the Old Timers' Association.

A Strange People in the Land of Haile Selassie

THE war clouds now raging in the highlands of Northern Africa have focussed the attention of the whole world upon Ethiopia, the last remaining native free state of the dark continent. The daily press has made us familiar with its location, its extent, its characteristics, its resources, and its people. We have learned that the royal house claims descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and that Christianity is the dominant religion of the land.

But nothing is heard of a strange people numbering about 50,000 among the other five million inhabitants who call themselves Beta Israel, "House of Israel," and who have borne with them out of a distant past a form of Judaism antedating Herod's temple.

Who these people are no one knows. The rest of the population speak of them as Falashas, a name signifying exiled immigrants. They themselves claim to be children of Abraham, and faithfully transmit from father to son this tradition as their cherished heirloom.

Though without contact with their co-religionists of other lands through many centuries, they have still preserved many of the observances and requirements of the ancient faith. They worship in synagogues patterned with courts after the manner of the tabernacle. They keep the Sabbath, are strict monotheists, observe a ritual distinctly Jewish and observe a number of Jewish festivals.

These Falashas, as their name would seem to indicate, are strangers who came from abroad to

establish themselves in Ethiopia at some period in the past of which we have no record.

The first information concerning these Black Jews in modern times was furnished by Bruce, the Scottish traveler, about the middle of the Eighteenth Century. He brought back word of a people in Abyssinia who practised certain Jewish rites and raised the question of whether they might not be Jews. Further knowledge of the Falashas came from reports of missionaries of the London Missionary Society at work among the Abyssinians early in the Nineteenth Century.

In 1855 the Church Mission to the Jews secured permission from King Theodore II to send missionaries to establish schools among the Falashas and preach and teach the Gospel. Thousands were won to the faith of Christ.

But perilous times fell upon the unhappy land. Internal strifes, endless wars, foreign invasion, and raging famines added misery to misery within its borders. Persecution, imprisonments, and martyrdom were the lot of Jew and Christian alike. The attention of Jews in other lands was called to their dark-skinned coreligionists, but it was not until 1905 that Baron Rothschild sent out Jacques Faithlovitch from Paris to investigate the condition of the Falashas. Most of our knowledge concerning this people we owe to Faithlovitch. He is of the opinion that the Falashas migrated southward many centuries ago into the high plateaus of Ethiopia from Upper Egypt and were joined by other Jews from Arabia.

Prayer and Faith

When we have to go under the surgeon's knife it is well to remember that prayer and faith have helped to make operations successful.

Down South, in a Shreveport sanitarium, the following conversation between a surgeon and a Negro woman patient took place:

"Doctor, is you a church membah?"

"Yes, I am."

"I's a membah, too. Doctor, can I pray?"

"Yes."

"I'se gwine to pray out loud."

"Go to it," said the surgeon.

Then she prayed in this practical way:

"Lawd, this is Tildie. I'se in de san'tarium, on th' foth floor, up in th' op'ratin' room, gwine to be operated on. The doctor's gwine to op'rate on me; I h'ar he's a good doctor an' I trust him—but, Lord, I wants You here to strengthen his knees, and guide th' hand that holds th' knife! Amen!"

THE KICK

Woman: "Does your husband kick about the meals?"

Other Bridge Player (smiling): "No, what he kicks about is having to get them."

Camels in America

WRITING under a Wickenburg, Arizona, date line, a correspondent of the New York Times says:

"Henceforth travelers in this section will find, near the point where Highway 60 crosses the Colorado River, a reminder of the days when camels were tried as a solution to the problem of Western desert travel, for recently Jim Edwards of the State Highway Department erected there a stone pyramid topped by the copper figure of a camel in memory of Hadji Ali, Arab camel driver, and the experiment that he represented.

"Hadji Ali, known throughout the Western desert country from El Paso to Los Angeles as 'Hi Jolly,' came to the United States in 1856 when the army imported some seventy camels as the first unit in a proposed fleet of 'ships of the desert' to connect outlying military posts with the settlements of the Southwest and the Pacific Coast. When the army abandoned the enterprise at about the time of the Civil War, Hadji Ali remained in America as a packer and scout along the frontier. He died in 1902 and had been generally forgotten until the monument was erected. His entire estate of 60 cents, the ashes of one of his camels and a few letters are to be stored in the monument.

DESCENDANTS STILL ALIVE?

"But if Hadji Ali was nearly forgotten, his camels were not. Prospectors and desert travelers are convinced that the descendants of these animals still roam the arid wastes of Nevada, California, Arizona and Northern Mexico. Documentary proof is lacking, but neither is there any proof that they do not exist here.

"The original herds were sold to private pack companies, who, when they found the animals unsatisfactory for commercial purposes, simply turned them loose on the desert. Later on, some of them were rounded up and placed in zoos or with circuses. Others were shot by cowboys in an attempt to exterminate the species, which by 1875 had become such a nuisance in Nevada that the Legislature passed a statute prohibiting "camels and dromedaries from running at large on or about the public highways of the State of Nevada." This law remained on the statute books until 1899.

"However, that did not mean that the country had been entirely rid of camels; only that they had learned to keep out of the way. Reports of newspapers and of army officers indicated that they were quite capable of taking care of themselves far from civilization. The report of Lieutenant E. F. Beale to the Secretary of War in 1858 states that he placed some of the camels in his charge high up in the Sierra Nevada range where they lived "in two or three feet of snow, fattening and thriving."

FORAGE AND WATER

"In other reports it is stated that the camels flourished on forage that would starve a mule and

that they were always able to find sufficient water. When they were used as pack animals to transport ore and salt from the mines of Nevada and Arizona, sharp rocks cut their feet until they became useless, and alkali dust bothered them. But these difficulties were caused more by the labor to which they were subjected than by the physical nature of the country itself. Left to themselves, it is probable that the camels found the habitat suited to their needs.

"Whether or not there are camels living in the basins of the Colorado and Gila Rivers, the fact remains that many an old settler claims to have seen them. This legend is likely to gain converts as tourists ask for the story back of the pyramid of stone erected in the honor of an Arab camel driver."

Newsreels Missed This One

(From Detroit Free Press)

A BALKY TRUCK KICKS AT FIRE UNDER MOTOR

The pre-automobile trick of building a fire under a stubborn mule was brought up to date Sunday by Elbridge Harding, 22 years old, of 3483 Hamilton Ave., the police reported. When his truck refused to start at Brooklyn and Grand River Aves., Harding started a fire under the carburetor to warm the engine, the officers said. Gasoline in it exploded, wrecking the motor. Harding was treated in Receiving Hospital for burns.

WHEN THE WHISTLE BLOWS

(From Answers, London.)

Pat worked in a factory where they encouraged the staff to think of ideas for the smoother working of the business.

One morning he was shown into the office of the chairman and announced that he had thought of a way of insuring that none of the hands would be late in the future.

"That sounds good," said the chairman. "How do you propose to do it?"

"Sure, and that's aisy, sorr," said Pat. "The last man in blows the whistle."

I used to live down in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, down in the land of the Pennsylvania Germans, reverently called the Pennsylvania Dutch. Now, there is as fine a group of people as you ever saw. They know what they want, but they won't tell anybody. There was a fellow down in Bethlehem, who wanted to go to Allentown. He asked, "What time does the next train back from Allentown go out?"

The ticket agent said, "What time does the next train back from Allentown go out?"

"Yes," replied the man.

"What do you mean?" asked the ticket agent.

"Do you mean what time it arrives or leaves?"

"Yes," said the fellow.

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Recipes Using Sour Milk

DESPITE the attention the particular homemaker pays to keeping the milk supply down to actual requirements during the hot weather, a certain amount of sour milk is apt to accumulate. Fortunately, little of this good food is wasted, for most people understand that, in the natural process of souring, caused by the action of harmless bacteria on the milk sugar, none of the high food value of the milk is lost, and although the soured milk is not palatable to drink, it can be advantageously used to make cottage cheese and delicious cakes or cookies.

COTTAGE CHEESE

Heat one quart (or more) of untainted sour milk over hot water to a temperature of about 100 degrees F., or until it separates into curds and whey. Strain, without squeezing, through a double cheese cloth. Put curd into a bowl, mix well and season with salt and pepper. Moisten with melted butter or cream. Chill. One quart of milk yields one cup of cheese. Serve with crackers or use for salads or sandwiches.

SPICE CAKE

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 2 cups brown sugar, 2 eggs or 1 egg and 2 egg yolks, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sour milk, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt.

Cream shortening. Add sugar gradually and cream well together. Add well beaten eggs. Sift the dry ingredients together and add alternately with the sour milk. Bake in a buttered pan in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about 40 minutes.

ICING

Beat 2 egg whites until stiff. Gradually add 1 cup of brown sugar. Spread over cake batter. Sprinkle with broken walnuts and bake.

SUGAR COOKIES

1 cup butter, 2 cups brown or white sugar, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk, 4 cups pastry flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla or lemon extract.

Cream butter and sugar. Add well-beaten eggs and flavoring. Beat thoroughly. Add milk and sifted dry ingredients alternately. Form into roll. Chill and slice, or chill dough, roll and cut with cookie cutter. Bake on buttered baking sheet in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) until delicately browned—about 10 minutes.

CHOCOLATE COOKIES

To "Sugar Cookies" add 2 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted, or $\frac{2}{3}$ cup cocoa. Bake at 350 degrees F.

FRUIT COOKIES

To "Sugar Cookies" add 1 cup chopped raisins or currants. Dredge with part of flour.

HERMITS

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, 1 teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk, 3 cups flour, 2 eggs, well beaten, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg, 1 cup chopped nuts and raisins.

Cream butter. Add sugar and blend well together. Add beaten eggs. Beat thoroughly. Add alternately milk and sifted dry ingredients. Lastly add fruit and nuts dredged with part of the flour. Drop by spoonfuls on buttered baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven 350 degrees F. until browned—about 10 minutes.

Activities of Women

Mrs. A. W. Boyle, Appleton, Wis., grows her own coffee in her vegetable garden. Last year she harvested about twenty-five pounds.

"Housework is a cure for nervous troubles," reads the latest report of the Institute of Medical Psychology of London.

In addition to municipal and other public marriage agencies, there are thirteen private agencies operating in Tokyo, Japan.

The lucrative cocoanut industry of German New Guinea was started by a woman, whom the natives called Queen Emma.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Wilson of Cambridge, Mass., is the only woman to be honored with membership in the new American Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the first meeting of which was held in Ann Arbor, Mich., in September, 1935. She is an associate of the Actuarial Society of America, and holds membership in the American Statistical society and the American Mathematical association.

Every bit of anti-bacterial serum sold in the United States must be "passed" by Dr. Sara Branham and her assistants, who test them by government standards in the United States public health

service in Washington. According to law, every manufacturer must send samples of such serums to the hygienic laboratory.

Mrs. H. W. Scott of Holyoke, Mass., has a collection of more than 60 dolls representing 16 countries. Each doll is dressed according to the country it represents.

Josephine Hutchinson of Hollywood, Cal., who does not have time to cook, has a library of cook-books numbering 121 volumes.

The first graduating exercises of the Army Brides' school in Tokio, Japan, were held recently when 185 prospective brides received diplomas.

Waging a determined fight against infantile paralysis, Miss Celia Surovsky, 24 years old, of Boston, Mass., has begun her third year in a respirator at a hospital.

Because husbands are too busy to serve on coroners' juries in Hammersmith, England, they are sending their wives to take their places, and the women say they enjoy the experience. There were six women on a jury of nine recently chosen to investigate a death.

The native Indian women of Ecuador share heavy labor with the men.

Women in Mexico may run as candidates in municipal elections in the state of Hidalgo. This marks the first time in Mexican history that women have been allowed to stand for office.

Household Hints

BUTTER

To soften butter so that it will spread easily, pour boiling water into a bowl, letting it stand until the bowl is heated. Empty the water and place the warm bowl over the plate of butter for a few minutes.

GLASS

To mend very thin glass such as spectacles or frail glassware, put the parts together with colorless nail polish. It holds very securely.

GLASS JARS

When small glass jars with screw tops are saved for future use, discard the cardboard disc from the top and pour hot paraffin into it. The paraffin need be only as thick as the original cardboard. This does away with the objectionable odor of the former contents and prevents the lid from rusting.

TRAVELING BAGS

Make bags of unbleached cotton or cretonne to

fit all suitcases and traveling bags. These are very simple with draw string tops, but they keep the dust from settling into the leather and save much time in cleaning when the bags are needed.

Movie Stars Now Use Ice for Skin Treatment

Ice as an essential in the perfect make-up is now recognized in the practice of cosmetology. Under the direction of Wally Westmore, make-up chief of the Paramount Corporation, Hollywood stars, both male and female, use small chunks of ice on their faces before applying the regular cosmetics. That ice closes the pores, tones up the muscles and keeps the skin fine-grained and resistant to deleterious effects of the constant use of greasy cosmetics is the claim of the make-up director. This beauty hint, coming from one of the world's authorities on the subject, should be appreciated by those women who would retain that ever-to-be-blessed schoolgirl complexion.

Obituary

Mrs. Heber Morris, Hanna

The community was shocked by the sudden death of Mrs. Heber Morris, who passed away due to a heart attack April 6. Mrs. Morris was born in Scotland on November 7, 1886, married to Robert Briggs in 1907 and the couple came to Hanna with their two children, Margaret and Jeanie, in 1922. Mr. Briggs died in Hanna in 1923.



Mrs. Heber Morris.

Mrs. Briggs was later married to Heber Morris who lost his life in a mine accident in May, 1928. She lost her son, Heber, Jr., about two and one-half years ago, who died of a heart attack while having his tonsils removed. Despite her troubles Mrs. Morris was always cheerful and worked

hard to support her family. She leaves to mourn her passing three daughters, Mrs. John Reese, Jeanie Briggs and Mary Lou Morris, all of Hanna.

Funeral services were held in St. Mark's Episcopal Church on April 9 with Dean F. F. Kraft of Rawlins officiating. Interment was made in the Hanna cemetery.

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Fashion Hints in Shoes, Stockings, etc.

THE new high style note of bright, lively color in women's apparel finds expression in shoes of pimento red, British tan, violet, vivid yellows and greens, Dubonnet red, and many shades of gray and blue. Some of the shoes are all suede, while others are an ingenious combination of suede and kid or calfskin. This 1936 trend in shoe fashion is of particular interest because of the rising popularity of smart colors in handbags, gloves, hats and scarfs. Heretofore, suede has been rather difficult to keep clean but new cleaning products have recently been developed.

It is important to wear the right kind of stockings with the Spring suits, for stockings are more conspicuous with a trim *tailleur* than with the fluffier, feminine sort of costume. In addition to color, there is texture to consider. The texture can depart from the usual flat-surfaced sheer if it is kept in the tailored vein.

A pure silk walking stocking with a fine tweedy fleck in it is being shown for wear with costumes made of men's suitings. The hosiery comes in suit-gray, a fine salt-and-pepper mixture with bold dark-blue clocks, in similarly flecked suit-navy with gold clocks, and in suit-tan with apricot clocks. All of these shades may be had without clocks as well. Suitable for all-day wear, the stockings may be worn through an informal cocktail hour. Their makers believe that they will last longer than ordinary stockings.

If one wants to be a bit more dressy, there is a fine-ribbed stocking, the ribs spaced about an eighth of an inch apart when worn. Many women might consider this pattern more interesting than a solid sheer stocking. The hosiery comes in a range of coppery and taupe shades, as well as tea rose, apricot and peach-tan for formal afternoon or evening wear.

An artistic eye finds joy in creating clever color schemes built around a suit or dress. With a green tweed suit, one designer advises a raspberry pink sweater and matching gloves, with a hat of gray felt and shoes of gray suede. The belt is of green alligator.

Still here is the shirtwaist frock for both day and informal evening wear. A charming new dinner frock is of a blue taffeta in a soft slate shade, with woven silver stripes. Collar, belt and buttons down the front are of silver kid. The same model is done in blue and gold.

Caring for the Nails

FEW pairs of hands went through the recent cold weather without becoming chapped and acquiring rough and brittle nails. Designed primarily to soften the nails and cuticle, and get the hands back in shape after Winter, a new set of preparations is offered.

This is the routine prescribed for home treatment: One scrubs the hands thoroughly, then files the nails with a narrow ribbed steel file and further smooths and shapes them with a flexible composition file surfaced like the finest sandpaper. The composition file has a groove down the center designed to remove roughness from the under side of the nail.

A cuticle cream is next rubbed about the base of the nails with the fingertips. This cream contains lanoline, and cholesterin to quicken and strengthen the action of the lanoline. When the cuticle is well softened one shapes it with a slightly flexible composition stick that is soft enough to make cotton unnecessary.

For complete and final cleansing, one dissolves a tablet in warm water and scrubs the nails in the solution. This tablet is supposed to soften the water, give it antiseptic qualities, and cause it to remove traces of grime.

For the finishing touches a colorless paste polish made on an oily base is buffed directly on the nails, or used on top of liquid polish, giving it a patina which makes it last longer without chipping. With a dash of hand cream, the manicure is finished.

For many centuries preceding our own time, finger-nails were kept as unobtrusive as possible. The practice of having them manicured by simply removing the dead flesh of the cuticle and by filing and buffing has long been a service rendered to the few who cared to pay for the luxury. A quarter of a century ago—and it is of course true today—the average woman took care of her own nails. Then it was simply a matter of clipping them with a pair of scissors and of perhaps touching them up with a file. But now finger-nails demand much of the time a woman spends on her toilet.

A study made in 1933 revealed that seventy-six per cent of American women manicured their own nails and used a tinted polish; that forty per cent employed at least one dark shade and many used more than one to suit the color of the costume being worn at the time. Now contrast this with the situation seventeen years before. In 1916, when liquid polish was first introduced, only twenty-five per cent of the American women used any manicure preparations at all, and tinting was only an

Girl Scout Notes

THE Nyoda Troop put on a program at the Community Hall, Rock Springs, March 16, during Anniversary Week, Miss Anna Corneliussen directing the entertainment program, while Mrs. Morgan Roberts had charge of the card party, twelve tables. A large crowd attended, fathers and mothers of the girls being especially invited, and all went away feeling well-repaid. Prizes were won by:

- 1st—Mrs. Hower.
- 2nd—Mrs. Gus Bertolina.
- Door Prize—Mrs. John Anselmi.
- 1st—Frank Berlich.
- 2nd—Matt Morrison.

The funds raised go toward the expense of the regional conference. The program follows:

- Piano SoloElsie Vehar
- Croatian Song, Brades Song...Mary and Margaret
Katana and Zora and Mary Kruljac
- Acrobatics.....Emma Ungren, Zora Kruljac
- Piano Solo.....Mary Fabiny
- Shadowgraphs.....Nyoda Troop
(The history of Girl Scout Organization and
Scouting in Rock Springs.)
- Violin Solo.....Rose Dasovich
- Song, "A Beautiful Banner"....Mildred Monteith

THE CAKE CEREMONY

CAST:

- Cake Bearer.....Nita Shambau
- Attendants.....Rose Omeyc, Mable Yelitt
- Pages.....Anna Yerkovich, Dorothy Balen
- Brownies.....Angelo Bogity, Katherine Fabiny
- Spirit of Girl Scouting.....Sophie Pryich
- Train Bearers...Mamie Blakely, Mildred Monteith
- Curtains.....Maudine Jones, Frances Sturman

Hanna Girl Scouts to Give First Aid Demonstration

The Senior Girl Scout First Aid team from Hanna, Wyoming, will give an exhibition of First Aid work at the Girl Scout Regional conference in the Old Timers' Building, Rock Springs, on Tuesday evening, May 12th. This girls' team has an enviable record, and will give a splendid exhibition. During the ten years they have competed in the Senior Girl Scout First Aid contest, held at Rock Springs annually by The Union Pacific Coal Company, they have won first prize nine years, and they not only hold one cup by virtue of having won first place three successive years, but in addition they have made two first places and the cup for the last two years.

The members of the team are: Freda Pickup, Captain; Helen Briggs, Flossie Bedford, Virginia Wilkes, Katherine Whiles, and Phyllis Milliken, Patient. Their instructor, Mr. Thomas Lucas, is a most careful and patient one and is to be con-

gratulated on the splendid efficiency the girls have attained in the First Aid work.

Miss Sylvia Mann, Scout Captain, will accompany the girls on their visit to Rock Springs, and a member of the Hanna Girl Scout Council will also very likely accompany them. The members of the Girl Scout Council are: Mrs. Chas. Ainsworth, Mrs. F. P. McCall, Mrs. Henry Peterson and Mrs. R. M. Leake.

Bluebird Girl Scout Anniversary Party

The Bluebird Troop celebrated the 24th anniversary of Girl Scouting at the home of their captain on Tuesday evening, March 17. Each girl invited one guest. The Fairy Patrol had charge of arrangements. Games were played, with prizes going to Alice Henetz, Audry Hunter, Athena Skordas, Dena Shiamanna and Legia Zancanelli. A play, entitled "Nail Broth," was given. At the close of the evening, the lovely birthday cake was lighted and cut by Mrs. Hubert Webster, Girl Scout Commissioner. Each girl made a contribution to the Juliette Low Memorial fund.

Miss Merna Roberts is the new lieutenant of the Young Wyoming Troop and has charge of the handcraft for the younger members of the troop. Miss Frances Peters, who has been with the troop all year, has taught the nature work and will begin handcraft with the older girls.

The Nyoda and Young Wyoming troops have begun First Aid training under the leadership of Mr. Ed Christenson and Mr. George Blacker, Jr., respectively.

Tentative Program Regional Conference of Girl Scouts Rock Springs, Wyoming May 10 to 13, 1936

National and Regional Officers

National President

Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

National Board Members

Mrs. P. C. Nicolaysen.....Casper, Wyoming
Mrs. H. J. Plumhof....Salt Lake City, Utah

Regional Committee

Mrs. LeGrand Young.....Weiser, Idaho
Chairman
Mrs. Hubert Webster....Rock Springs, Wyo.
Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Morgan H. Wright....Butte, Montana
Secretary

Mrs. Louise Blake.....Edgerton, Wyoming
Mrs. Harry Irwin.....Ogden, Utah
Mrs. Walter Jensen....Great Falls, Montana
Mrs. W. M. Johnston.....Billings, Montana
Mrs. Ralph D. Roberts.....Pocatello, Idaho

National Staff
Mrs. Mary J. Littlefield
Rocky Mountain Regional Director

Sunday, May 10

3:00 P. M. SCOUTS OWN
Court of Awards (In Bunning Park, weather permitting. If not, in Old Timers' Building.)
Local Girl Scout Leaders and Girl Scouts in charge of Program.
Badge awards. Mrs. Mary J. Littlefield
Talk on Girl Scouting. . . Miss Oleda Schrottky
7:00 P. M.—Private Dining Room of Howard's Cafe
Dinner for Regional Committee
Music during meal
Meeting of Executive Board

Program to be arranged for the entertainment of early arrivals.

Monday, May 11

9:00 to Registrations in lobby of Park Hotel
10:00 A. M.—in charge of Miss Frances Peters, assisted by local Directors.
Old Timers' Building
10:00 A. M.—Opening Ceremony
Girl Scouts march in Colors to appropriate music. American Flag, International Flag, Council Flag and Wyoming State Flag.
Mrs. Hubert Webster's Flag Building
Ceremony by girls of various nationalities in their native costumes.
All pledge allegiance to the Flag.
All flags post march.
10:20 A. M.—Conference convenes.
. Mrs. Hubert Webster
10:25 A. M.—Introduction of Mr. W. A. Muir. .
Mayor of Rock Springs
. Mrs. Hubert Webster
10:30 A. M.—Welcome to Rock Springs
. Mr. W. A. Muir
10:35 A. M.—Introduction Regional Chairman,
Mrs. LeGrand Young
. Mrs. Hubert Webster
10:40 A. M.—Reply. Mrs. LeGrand Young
10:45 A. M.—Introduction of guests.
. Mrs. LeGrand Young
10:55 A. M.—Meeting called to order.
. Mrs. LeGrand Young
11:00 A. M.—Minutes of last conference.
. Mrs. Morgan H. Wright
11:05 A. M.—Appointment of Findings Committee
11:10 A. M.—Plan of Conference.
. Mrs. M. J. Littlefield
11:15 A. M.—Music.
11:20 to
12:20 P. M.—Group Sessions (Instruction Classes)
Luncheons by Groups

12:20 to Brownies. Park Hotel Grill
2:30 P. M.—Council Members and Council. . . .
Committee Members
. Howard's Cafe
Troop Committees and Leaders
. Grand and Western Cafes
Mrs. Herbert Hoover and Party. .
At Home of Mrs. John W. Hay,
502 "B" Street
Old Timers' Building
2:00 to Registrations at desk in Old Timers'
2:30 P. M.—Building.
2:30 to Meeting called to order.
5:00 P. M.—. Mrs. Paul Shoup presiding
Songs.
Three-minute reports of one-third of towns represented.
Timekeeper
Juliette Low Report.
. Mrs. Louise Blake
Camping in the Rockies.
. Mrs. M. J. Littlefield
Comments. . . . Mrs. Herbert Hoover
Music
Group Sessions

Dinner

5:00 to Local hostesses to accompany groups
7:30 P. M.—of delegates. Details to be announced later.
Old Timers' Building
7:30 P. M.—Green River to be Hostess.
Songs and singing games by local Directors.
Green River contribution.
Exhibition of First Aid work by Hanna Senior Girl Scouts. Team composed of the following members: Freda Pickup, Captain; Helen Briggs, Flossie Bedford, Virginia Wilkes, Katherine Whiles, and Phyllis Milliken, patient.
(In the last ten years this team has taken first place nine times in the Senior Girl Scout division of the First Aid contest of The Union Pacific Coal Company.)
Hat Stunt.
Highland Fling with bagpipes.
Refreshments served by committee.

Tuesday, May 12

Old Timers' Building

9:30 to Registrations at desk in Old Timers'
10:00 A. M.—Building.
10:00 A. M.—Meeting called to order.
. . . Mrs. P. C. Nicolaysen, presiding
Songs.
Three-minute reports of one-third of

towns represented.

Timekeeper
 Report of physically handicapped
 program....Mrs. Herbert Hoover
Mrs. Walter Jensen
 Ceremonies and dramatics for
 Girl Scout Troops.....
Miss Oleđa Schrottky
 Music.

11:00 to ..

12:00 Noon—Group Sessions.
 Luncheon

12:15 to Girl Scouts to serve buffet luncheon
 1:15 P. M.—in Old Timers' Building to delegates
 and visitors.....Charge 25c
 Mrs. Herbert Hoover and Party..
 At home of Mrs. George B. Pryde,
 Wardell Court.

Old Timers' Building

1:30 P. M.—Meeting called to order.....
Mrs. H. T. Plumhof, presiding
 Songs.
 Three-minute reports of one-third of
 towns represented.
 Timekeeper
 Report of National Board meeting
 held in March.....
Mrs. P. C. Nicolaysen
 Adults in the Girl Scout work....
Miss Dortha Sullivan
 Report of Nominating Committee..
Mrs. Ralph D. Roberts
 Music.
 Group Sessions.

4:00 to Shopping tours conducted by Girl
 6:00 P. M.—Scouts in recognition of Rock Springs
 merchants' good will.

Old Timers' Building

6:30 P. M.—Mother-Daughter Dinner.....
 ...Mrs. Hubert Webster presiding
 Music throughout dinner.
 French Doll Drill.....Brownies
 French Chorus and Folk Dancing.
 Singing.
 Introducing—Mrs. Herbert Hoover,
 National President.
 Hon. Leslie A. Miller,
 Governor of Wyoming.
 Mrs. Leslie A. Miller.
 Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, President
 The Union Pacific Coal Company.
 Mrs. Eugene McAuliffe.
 Mr. George B. Pryde, Vice President
 and General Manager, The Union
 Pacific Coal Company.
 Mrs. George B. Pryde
 and other noted visitors and local
 guests.

Presentation Golden Eaglet Award to
Betty Daiber of Cheyenne
 Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

Singing.
 Persian Rug.
 Taps.

Wednesday, May 13

7:30 A. M.—Wyoming Ranch Breakfast (Wyoming
 products). Place to be announced
 later.
 Music.
 Regional Committee meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

All Conference Sessions as per schedule will be
 held in the Old Timers' Building, the use of which
 is tendered by The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Gold Badges are worn by all Rock Springs
 hostesses.

Green Badges are worn by all visitors.

Shoulder ribbons indicate activity:

Yellow—Council Members and Council Com-
 mittees.

Red —Troop Committees.

Blue —Leaders.

Brown—Brownies.

Judges of Handcraft and Arts Exhibits:

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Paul Shoup and
 Rock Springs teachers.

National Equipment Department will have a Girl
 Scout Equipment Station, supervised by local Girl
 Scout Council. A wide and desirable range of Girl
 Scout articles will be available during the Con-
 ference.

Rev. O. P. Avery Moves to Coast

The Rev. O. P. Avery, Pastor for the past five
 years of the local Congregational Church resigned
 recently and delivered his last sermon on Easter.
 A few evenings previously, a farewell dinner was
 tendered himself and wife at which they were pre-
 sented with several pieces of sterling silver as a
 parting remembrance of their sojourn in Rock
 Springs. They expect to locate in Los Angeles
 where he will join his son, it is stated, in the pub-
 lication business. He has just completed 35 years of
 service in the ministry, mostly in the West.

Customer: "I'd like a nice Christmas present for
 my little boy—something that won't make too much
 noise. He likes to blow."

Clerk: "How about a handkerchief?"

Boy Scout Activities

MARCH showed great advancement in scouting, and it looks as if everyone had his "shoulder to the wheel" and is putting forth strenuous efforts to make scouting in Sweetwater District the "tops".

Three Boards of Review were held during March—one in L. D. S. Hall, March 1, at which four boys passed tenderfoot tests, their names: Duane Strayer, John Oliver, Hamilton Smith and James Gillum, while Burt Larson passed his star scout test. Merit badges were awarded George Okano, Wallace Chambers, John Lee, Paul Yedinak and Jack Breihan.

The second Board of Review was held at the Methodist Church, March 22, 13 boys passing tenderfoot tests—their names: Ed Thompson, Roy Venta, Billy Roberts, Donald Chipp, Charles Gilpin, Jack Keller, Fred Toucher, Buddy Hatt, Ernest Bluhm, Garth Boice, Floyd Gordon, Gordon Jensen and Eugene Cronin. Five boys passed second-class tests: Jack Wanner, Darwin Griffith, David Weiss, Edward Jereb, Darwin Christofferson. Three boys passed life tests: Wallace Chambers, Keith Field and Jack Breihan. Merit badges went to Wallace Chambers, Daniel Cohen, William Palmer, Jack Breihan, Keith Field, Darwin Christofferson, Edward Jereb, Kendall Minnick and Robert Taylor.

The third Board of Review was held at Reliance in the Boy Scout Club Room, at which ten boys passed tenderfoot tests: James Gilday, Charles Besso, Joe Wise, John Kure, Fred Kallas, Millard Sisk, Michael Semos, Jack Kallas, Leo Ruffini, Gust Kouris. Those passing second-class tests were: Louis Malakis, Nick Tatakis, Joe Aguilar. James Zelenka landed the merit badge.

By way of explanation, Winton Troop 164, Reliance Troop 176 and Dines 177 consolidate their reviews which are alternately held in each community.

A Court of Honor was held at the Methodist Church on the 29th of March. It was well attended by parents, visitors and scouts, and many of the latter received their awards.

One feature of the court was installation of the newly reorganized Troop 172, L. D. S., Mr. Charles Gilpin, Scout Master. The interest the boys show in scouting tends toward a real successful troop.

For one month's work, these figures show the advancement that has been done. At the Court of Honor there were awarded: 29 tenderfoot badges, 9 second-class, 3 life scout badges, 1 star scout badge, 14 service stars, 25 merit badges, 1 senior patrol-leader badge, 1 assistant scoutmaster badge and 1 scoutmaster badge.

April 1st was a real lucky day for Troop 168. The scout mothers of this bunch gave a dinner

which swelled troop funds considerably. Thirteen boys waited on the table, each lad in uniform. Two hundred plates were served, and, from reports gathered, the dinner was really delicious. Scout mothers of this type are to be commended for their cooperative spirit and ambition. It is truly said, "The backbone of a boy scout troop is the scout mothers."

Troop 165, Superior, has come to the front with a new outlook. They have been fully reorganized and are being sponsored by The American Legion and the Superior Community Council.

They will conduct their own Board of Review and Courts of Honor, the understanding is that the Eagle Scouts will act as Junior officers.

March 23, Troop 172, L. D. S., had the pleasure of entertaining Troop 169 from the Methodist Church. The guest speaker was Mr. L. B. Howard, an authority on Indian lore. Mr. Brown displayed some interesting pictures and also explained various Indian signs to the boys, this data enjoyed to the full.

After the lecture scout games were played and refreshments served. Fifty boys enjoyed this pleasant evening.

As far as known, no one from this district attended the National Boy Scouts conference held at French Lick Springs, Indiana, recently. Heber J. Grant and George Albert Smith, leading officials of the L. D. S. Church of Salt Lake City and prominent in Scouting, were present and took part in its affairs. Oscar Kirkham, Associate Executive for Region 12 and Executive Secretary of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, was also present and talked of Scout matters under his direction.

Boy Scouts Render Valuable Assistance in Flood Areas

THE recent floods that wrought destruction and suffering in many of the Northeastern States occasioned a summons to Boy Scouts to bear a hand in the vast work of relief. In the districts affected by the raging waters there are seventy-seven councils with 4,768 troops, enrolling 104,678 boys and 32,726 adult leaders.

Mobilized to cooperate with civic authorities and the Red Cross, this group of Scouts performed many services, according to a late issue of the New York Times. In crippled Pittsburgh, for instance, they were personal aides of the relief officials, delivering telegrams and messages.

They also manned street corners to give such advice and directions as they could; they met incoming trains and guided persons seeking lost relatives; at refugee camps they distributed food and acted as orderlies. They served among the crews

clearing away the debris of wrecked buildings and straightening the disorder of gutted homes.

When the elevators of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., were halted by a failure of power, the Red Cross office on the eleventh floor of a building had the help of Boy Scouts in relaying messages and packages from floor to floor. Sea Scouts of Wilkes-Barre and neighboring cities transported more than 300 families in boats. Boy Scouts removed furniture for more than 2,000 families.

Sea Scouts of Webster, Mass., patrolled the swollen stream near their community in their radio-equipped boat, the Clarence Koylay. In numerous rescue operations they shot lifelines across the waters. At Waterford, N. Y., they provided a rowboat "taxi service" for citizens and guided motorists to the few serviceable roads, and at near-by Watervliet they delivered milk and newspapers to stranded homes by rowboat.

The aid which the Boy Scout movement has given in times of public emergency has a record going back to 1913, the year of the Ohio and Indiana Spring flood, when the young organization mobilized hundreds of its boys to help stricken communities. In other major disasters the Scouts have lent a helping hand, too—in the floods at Pueblo, Colo., and San Antonio, Texas, in 1921; the California earthquakes of 1925 and 1933; the Illinois tornado of 1925.

More Eagle Scouts Qualify

ALTHOUGH the exact figures are not yet available, the Boy Scouts who qualified for the top rank of Eagle in 1935 promise to outnumber the record of 14,517 set in 1934. From this achievement the Scout may go even further. To the twenty-one merit badges prescribed for Eagles he may add two or three times that number, ranging from architecture to zoology. He is encouraged to go in for sea rover or explorer scouting or any other phase of senior activity.

Nevertheless, the winning of the Eagle award is still looked upon as a consummation of the Scout's training and study. The all-round qualifications for the rank are neither easily nor quickly mastered by youngsters. They require experience, endurance and genuine application.

First of all, not only must the Eagle be a First Class but also he must have been a Star Scout for three months and a Life Scout for six months, both of these ranks entailing considerable merit badge work. He must prove that he has lived up to his oath and law and done his good turn daily during the half year preceding his Eagle achievement.

Of the twenty-one merit badges necessary, he may choose only nine; the remaining twelve, considered particularly important for advanced Scouts, are compulsory. These include athletics (or physical development), first aid, life saving, personal health,

public health, cooking, camping, civics, bird study, pathfinding, safety and pioneering.

First aid gives the Scout a basic knowledge of emergency medical treatment. Life saving is especially strenuous and, once mastered, leaves the Scout with a considerable aquatic skill. Camping requires fifty days and nights spent in the open under canvas or other approved shelter, and a knowledge of campcraft, such as primitive fire making, raft building, tent pitching and menu planning.

Among other things pioneering asks that the Scout know how to lash spars, construct rough bridges and shacks and splice rope and make knots. Public health and civics dip into community responsibility and service. Personal health and athletics stress the development and care of the Scout's body.

For the Eagle several avenues open to opportunity and adventure. The annual Harmon Scout Scholarship is awarded only to boys of this rank. So is the scholarship of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which adds a requisite that the candidate shall have also earned a life-saving award. Because they were Eagle Scouts, three boys had the chance to accompany the Martin Johnsons on safari in Africa. From the thousands of Eagle Scouts throughout the country Admiral Richard E. Byrd chose Paul Siple to be a member of his first Antarctic expedition and made him chief biologist on his second South Polar trip.

—*New York Times*.

1935 membership figures of the above organization are 1,066,414, an increase over the previous year of 62,148.

The number of Boy Scouts in the world is approximately 2,300,000.

Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, New York City, completed in January last his 25th year of affiliation with the organization. The ten years past he has served as Editor of its monthly publication, "Boys' Life".

Boy Scouts belonging to eastern troops are planning to participate in the 1937 Jamboree at Washington (late June—early July, 1937) putting aside ten cents each day to cover the expense of the journey. Enthusiasm amongst the lads does not seem to have been dampened through the cancellation of the 1935 outing due to sickness prevalent in South-eastern States and they are more eager than ever to attend the big event.

A. W. Makela, Waukegan, Illinois, has been appointed scout executive of the Wyoming-Nebraska Boy Scout area. Makela succeeds C. L. Stuckman, who resigned to become field executive of the north-eastern Iowa Boy Scout area, with headquarters at Clinton, Iowa.

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

The Mother of the Rothschilds

"I will now give you a picture from Frankfort," said the moon. "I noticed one building there especially. It was not the house in which Goethe was born, nor the old council chamber, through the grated windows of which there peers forth the horns of the oxen which were roasted and distributed among the people at the crowning of an emperor. No; this was a private house, plain in appearance, and painted green. It stood near the old Jews' quarter, and it was Rothschild's house. I looked through the open door. The staircase was brilliantly lighted; servants bearing wax tapers in heavy silver candlesticks stood by, and bowed low before an old woman, who was being brought down stairs in a litter. The master of the house stood bareheaded, and respectfully kissed the old woman's hand: she was his mother. She nodded in a friendly way to him, and to the servants; and then they carried her through a narrow, dark street in a small house, which was her dwelling. Here her children had been born, and from this house they had gone forth to fortune. If she deserted the despised street, and the little forsaken house, then fortune would also desert her family: such was her firm belief."

The moon told me no more, her visit this evening was too short; but I continued to think of the old woman in a narrow, despised street. Only one word, and a noble house would have been raised for her on the banks of the Thames; only one word, and a villa would have stood for her on the bay of Naples. "If I deserted the lonely house, where the fortunes of my sons first began to flourish, fortune would desert them." It was a superstition, but of such a sort that he who knows the story, and sees this picture, needs only two words to make him understand it; and those two words are "A mother."

—Hans Andersen's *Fairy Tales*.

Mistress Sistie

There have been anxious moments for the White House since Mrs. John Adams became its first hostess in 1800. For one thing there was an initial loneliness; it was the first public building put up in the capital. In August of 1814 the British burned it down and it had to be reconstructed. Then with age and a growing government came alterations and expansions. Last week brought a unique experience: in the absence of older members of the family, 9-year-old Anna Eleanor Dall became

"mistress" for two days, says a late issue of the New York Times.

Anna Eleanor is better known as Sistie, but she prefers to hear that name only in the family circle. Her grandmother, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, had invited her and 6-year-old brother Curtis (Buzzie) to the White House for Spring vacation. Then grandmother had to leave for awhile, and since grandfather was away fishing nothing remained but for Eleanor to take charge. This she did, directing operations from the "back yard," where she and her brother have swings and toys and two Irish setters as help.

Our Junior Stamp Collectors

Boys and girls, and grown-ups too, from time immemorial have been collecting stamps of various countries, pasting or sticking them in albums, or on sheets, but it remained for specialty collectors in the East to begin gathering those restricted to various subjects, such as trees, flags, crowned heads or rulers, ships, planes, animals, etc. The most recent word is that it is quite the proper thing to possess a good showing in your separate album on birds. It is stated that practically eighty-five nations have issued in the neighborhood of five thousand specimens, exclusive of the 700 double-headed eagles or other conventionalized birds. Switzerland, it is said, was the first in the field in the use of birds on their stamps, the pigeon being shown on their stamps about one hundred years ago, these messengers or carriers, so tradition tells us, being used as a means of communication in biblical days, while in these modern times they still serve in many ways. Some of the foreign climes where birds are featured on stamps are: New Zealand, New South Wales, Guatemala, Japan, Ethiopia, etc. The last mentioned country (formerly called Abyssinia) has also an animal series—rhinoceros, giraffe, antelope, etc.

Mother: "Dorothy, you have disobeyed mother by racing around, making that noise. Now you can't have that piece of candy."

Father (entering a few minutes later): "Why so quiet, little one?"

Dorothy: "I've been fined for speeding."

Mary's Beau (waiting for her to come down stairs): "Is Mary your oldest sister?"

Kid Brother: "Yep."

Mary's Beau: "And who comes after her?"

Kid Brother: "You and two other guys."

Rock Springs Pastor Resigns

Rev. John R. George, Pastor of the local Baptist Church for the past seven years, recently resigned, his intention being to move to Martinez, California, where he has received an appointment. The family will leave here the latter part of May. Mr. George was also Chairman of the Red Cross and took an active part in its affairs. He was an ardent fisherman and served several years at the head of the Sports-men's Association. He also devoted considerable time to local relief work. His many friends and acquaintances in this vicinity, while reluctant to see him take his departure, bespeak success in his new field.

Former Employes Taken by Death Sam D'Andrea, Hanna

The funeral services of Sam D'Andrea were held in the Methodist Church on Saturday, March 28, conducted by the Masonic Order of Rawlins, assisted by Rev. W. P. Wood, and interment in the Hanna cemetery.

Sam D'Andrea was born in Celico, Italy, on March 17, 1879. He passed away on March 23, 1936, being 57 years old. He is survived by his wife, Carmela D'Andrea; three daughters, Lucille, Elena and Eugenia; and one son, Joseph, all of Omaha, who accompanied the body to Hanna for burial.



Sam D'Andrea

Mr. and Mrs. D'Andrea came to Hanna from Italy in 1905, remained here two years and went back to Italy, returning to Hanna in 1910 where Mr. D'Andrea was employed as material teamster for The Union Pacific Coal Company until 1923, when the family moved to Omaha on June 1. Mr. D'Andrea was employed in the street car shops in Omaha.

MR. J. L. FINNEY

J. L. Finney, at one time Pay Roll Clerk, Material Clerk, etc., at Rock Springs, and later Mine Clerk, Winton, passed away April 11 at Boulder, Nevada. The funeral was held at latter place, April 13. The family, before moving to Rock Springs, resided at Myton, Utah. He leaves a wife and two grown children. After leaving this city, he engaged in the realty business at Las Vegas, Nevada, and, upon the establishment of the town of Boulder, he served a term as its first Postmaster. The many friends and acquaintances in this vicinity extend regrets at his untimely death.

MR. ADAM BARRASS

Mr. Adam Barrass, Sr., 79, died April 13 at the family residence, 115 Thomas Street, following a short illness. At the time of his passing, he had concluded fifteen years as custodian of the local Labor Temple. Born in England in 1857. His first employment with The Union Pacific Coal Company was as a miner in No. 4 under the late D. G. Thomas, Foreman, quitting in 1920 to accept service with united labor in January, 1921. Leaves to mourn his loss two daughters and five sons.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mr. Morgan Walters was confined to his home several days with illness.

Mrs. James Knox entertained the members of the North Side Guild at her home on Pilot Butte Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gregory and son, Charles, Jr., are spending a three-weeks' vacation in California.

Mrs. James Pryde entertained the Lutheran Ladies' Aid at her home on Rugby Avenue.

Mrs. Gus Dagres has returned from Maryville, California, where she was called by the death of a relative.

Mrs. Frank Graher is visiting with relatives in Hanna.

Mr. Americo Onisto was a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. George L. Parr and family visited with relatives in Kemmerer.

A surprise party was held for Mrs. Clem Bird at her home on Dewar Drive, in honor of her birthday. Cards were played and refreshments served.

Mr. and Mrs. Raino Matson entertained the members of their card club at their home on Powell Street. After cards, refreshments were served.

Mr. Joe Giovale has returned to Casper, after having visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Giovale.

Mrs. John Sharp was able to leave the hospital and

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return to her home in the Barracks, after having a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. Carl Bozner is recovering from a major operation undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. A. R. Anderson is confined to her home with illness.

Reliance

Mr. Frank Spencer of Iowa visited recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley. Mr. Spencer is the father of Mrs. Kelley.

Mrs. Zack Portwood is now at home from the Wyoming General Hospital and is improving rapidly.

Mrs. Henry Menghini and daughter of Rock Springs visited recently at the James Kelley home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fox of Winton and Mr. and Mrs. Pat Morrison visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stewart on Easter Sunday.

Miss Alice Harris, a Reliance High School teacher, left recently for the Yellowstone National Park where she accepted a government position. Her many friends wish her success in her new position.

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. J. McDonald in the death of her brother, Mr. Griffiths, which occurred in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Sarah Dunn has been visiting with relatives in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Auld visited in Green River recently.

Dude Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart, narrowly escaped serious injuries Easter Sunday when he was struck with a car. His condition is reported not serious.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lawrence and daughter are visiting in New York State. They expect to be gone a month.

Robert Uhren is driving a new car.

Mrs. K. Wilcox entertained at a birthday party honoring the eighth birthday of Barbara Lewis. Games were played and prizes won by Elsie May Harrigan and Norma May Fearn. Delicious refreshments were served and Barbara was the recipient of many lovely gifts.

Mrs. H. E. Buckles is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Bastalich are driving a new Chevrolet.

Miss Marjorie Vollack and Mr. Guido Anselmi visited at the L. Rizzi home Easter Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Massee and children of Sweetwater were dinner guests at the John Meeks home.

Francis Jean Korogi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Korogi, is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Militich and son are visiting in Colorado with Mr. and Mrs. M. Militich.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson of Rock Springs visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kurtz.

Ruth Parks of Rock Springs is visiting at the Joe Fearn home.

The small son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wardlaw was severely burned when he upset a pot of tea upon himself.

His condition is improved greatly at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Thomas visited in Dines at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben G. Rodda.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Korogi and family visited in Winton.

Mrs. Horace Ainscough is leaving for her home in England on May 9 to visit with relatives.

Winton

Congratulations of the community are extended to Mr. Pat Morrison and Miss Lena Fox who were united in marriage. They will reside in Rock Springs, Wyoming. A miscellaneous shower was given in honor of Mrs. Morrison at the Community House; a large crowd attended and the evening was spent at cards. Mrs. Morrison was the recipient of many beautiful gifts.

Word has been received from Mr. James Noble in Denver, that he is feeling fine. Jimmy has been living with his niece, Miss Jane Noble, and is rapidly recovering from his injuries.

Mr. Robt. Slaughter has accepted a position with the W. P. A., in connection with the aviation fields in Wyoming. The Slaughter family have moved from Winton to Rock Springs where they will make their home.

Mr. George Seivert was a Salt Lake City visitor recently; while there, George went through the Salt Lake Clinic.

Mrs. Joe Botero and daughter, Margo, spent a week visiting with relatives in Hanna, Wyoming.

Russ Slaughter, Bill Tait and Robert Wallen are spending a furlough in Winton from the CCC Camps.

Tony Eskra had the misfortune to cut the end off one finger while chopping kindling wood recently.

Little Dickie Bennett, who was seriously ill with pneumonia in the hospital in Rock Springs, has recovered sufficiently to come home.

Mrs. Thos. Jones of Alhambra, California, is visiting at the home of her son, Mr. L. T. Jones.

Georgie Herd, one of our most ardent fishermen, journeyed to Boulder Creek early in the month but had a very unsuccessful trip as far as the fish were concerned. He says the snow was six feet deep along the creek banks and he could only fish by chopping a hole in the ice. Better luck next time, George.

Mrs. Frank Hicks spent a week-end visiting with friends in Superior, Wyoming.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith have moved to Rawlins, where Mr. Smith has accepted a position with a wholesale oil company. Their many friends in Superior wish them success in their new location.

Mrs. William McIntosh has returned from the Wyoming General Hospital where she underwent a major operation. Her many friends are glad to know she is much improved in health.

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Rock Springs

Mrs. Gilbert Smethurst died at her home in Kelso, Washington, on Friday, March 6. Mrs. Smethurst was formerly Rose Pecolar. Funeral services were held the following Wednesday at the South Side Catholic Church in Rock Springs.

Mrs. B. V. McDermott has just returned from Denver where she visited with her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Gardner of Winton have moved to Superior to live.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Christensen and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jiacoletti spent a week-end in Kemmerer during the month.

The High School Operetta, "The Sunbonnet Girl" was presented to the public Tuesday evening, March 24, 1936, under the direction of Mr. L. L. Millard. Enthusiasm shown by the large crowd in attendance proved that the operetta was a huge success.

Mrs. Frank V. Hicks and sons, Sherman and Mark, of Winton, recently visited friends in Superior.

Mrs. H. A. Wylam, who has been in Washington the past two months, returned home Monday morning, March 23.

Mrs. Angela Marchetti, formerly of Superior, died at Mercy Hospital in Denver, Tuesday, April 7. Funeral services were held in Rock Springs the following Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Engstrom of Rawlins spent the week-end, April 11 and 12, with Mrs. Engstrom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Margaret Fox, who was operated on at the Wyoming General Hospital for mastoid, has recovered sufficiently to return home.

Mr. and Mrs. Oral Baillie are the parents of a girl born at the Wyoming General Hospital on April 7.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas and family visited friends and relatives in Mountain View recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hanking are driving a new Buick.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haskins are the proud parents of a baby boy born on Monday, March 23.

Mrs. Hinek and Mrs. Hugh Renny were joint hostesses to the Ladies Aid Society at the Community Hall.

Ed. While returned from Denver where he went to consult a specialist.

The Altar and Rosary Society were entertained at the Community Hall by Mrs. Mary Harrison and Mrs. Jas. Harrison.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. John Fermelia in the loss of their infant son. The funeral was held at the Catholic Church with interment in the Hanna cemetery.

Mrs. Oscar Annala spent a few days visiting at the Tikkenen home at Saratoga.

Mrs. Ed. Attryde entertained the officers of The Women of the Moose at her home on March 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Freeman are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on March 30.

The members of the Bible Class and teachers of the Methodist Sunday School honored Mrs. Straley with a surprise farewell handkerchief shower at the home of her sister, Mrs. O. C. Buehler. Mrs. Straley, who has been visiting her sister for the past several months, left for her home in Frontier, Wyoming, on April 3.

Miss Mamie Riesner and Miss Hazel Jones of Denver visited recently with Miss Jones' parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones.

Mrs. John Hughes entertained at a birthday party in honor of her daughter, Elaine. Eighteen guests enjoyed games and delicious refreshments.

Mrs. Pelan of Denver was the guest of Mrs. Joe Briggs recently.

Mrs. John Huhtala, Miss Lempi Annala, Everet Wist and Andrew Aho motored to Longmont, Colorado, returning the same day.

Mr. Hills of Casper delivered the sermon at the Holy Week services at the Methodist Church. He was the house guest of Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Wood.

Easter services were held at all three churches in Hanna with very large attendances.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Cheesbrough, Miss Irene Cheesbrough and Howard Penny of Laramie were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Penny on Easter Sunday.

A beautiful cantata, "Eternal Life" was presented at the Methodist Church on Palm Sunday evening.

Mark Jackson, Robt. Molyneaux, and Chas. Fink are recovering from injuries received in an automobile accident on the road to Medicine Bow on April 4, in which Jas. Walsh, Sr., lost his life.



Have you joined the "I Drive Safely" league?

The Wyoming fishing season opened April 1, but the heavy countrywide fall of snow on that date put a crimp in the most ardent disciple of Izaak Walton and far as may be learned none took advantage of the opportunity.

George B. Pryde owns a copy of De Re Metallica, the work translated by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Clark Hoover from the Latin of Agricola, probably the only copy in the city.

Jack Dewar is the proud possessor of a copy of Admiral Byrd's latest "Discovery" bearing on the fly-leaf the personal signature of the Admiral.

Vern Murray has blossomed out with a new Chrysler air-flow auto of the latest vintage and is it a beauty!

Employees and heads of departments contributed \$115 to the Red Cross for flood sufferers in the East. Over \$300 was collected in Rock Springs and environs.

Charles Gregory, Foreman, Mine No. 8 here for many years past, accompanied by his wife and son (Charles, Jr.) recently returned from a sojourn of several weeks in California. It must have been an enjoyable trip as they all "look in the pink."

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